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SDI PROGRAM CONTAINS ABM TESTING, DEPLOYMENT

LD181002 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 18 TASS -- The White House has confirmed that the United States is not going to limit itself to research in its approach to the "star wars" program.

It followed from a statement made by the U.S. President's personal spokesman Edward Djerejian that the program provides not only for research, but also for testing and deployment of a partially space-based ABM system.

Washington (?thus is) prepared to violate the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

U.S. PROGRAM VIOLATES 1972 ANTIMISSILE TREATY

LD161644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In their attempts to still the protests from the West European public against the U.S. "star wars" plans, representatives of the U.S. Administration do not even draw the line at direct falsification of agreements currently in force and offer different audiences different interpretations, often contradictory ones, of the obligations of the sides in the Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting antimissile defense systems.

Speaking at a routine session of the North Atlantic assembly in San Francisco, Paul Nitze, consultant to the U.S. President on arms reduction talks, stated in particular to parliamentarians from the NATO countries that the United States would carry out development of antimissile systems based in space... [TASS ellipses] in complete accordance with the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

However, Article V of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on antimissile defense quite unambiguously bans the participating countries from creating, testing, and deploying systems or components of space-based antimissile defense systems.

Having undertaken the attempt to still the Western European public, which is alarmed by the destabilizing consequences of the creation of a large-scale antimissile defense for the territory of the United States under conditions of the Pentagon's preparations for "limited" nuclear war in Europe, the President's consultatnt promised an antimissile defense system for U.S. allies, also, again, allegedly, "without violating the very strict restrictions of the agreement" of 1972.

But Nitze knows very well that the antimissile defense treaty categorically forbids the transfer to other states or the siting outside their own national territory of antimissile defense systems or their components (Article IX).

One can suppose that the basic (?provisions) of the antimissile defense treaty are known to the legislators from Western Europe who attended the North Atlantic assembly in San Francisco. However, this did not prevent them from adopting a resolution approving "the Strategic Defense Initiative"... [TASS ellipses] if it "did not violate the 1972 treaty on antimissile defense."

The first part of this resolution is loyally addressed to the U.S. Administration; the second to the voters in the West European countries, counting on their inexperience in questions of the problems of limiting and reducing armaments. The U.S. "star wars" plan and the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, even purely from a legal point of view, are absolutely incompatible phenomena.

The implementation of the U.S. plans for militarizing space [words indistinct] the hopes of the world public for achieving verifiable and effective agreements on limiting, reducing, and, finally, eliminating nuclear weapons and greatly increases the risk of a nuclear catastrophe on our planet.

SHULTZ BACKS ARMS RACE AT NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

PM161324 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Oct 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Stepping Up the Pressure"]

[Text] San Francisco, 15 Oct -- The Washington administration is stepping up the pressure on West European countries to force them to unconditionally support the White House's dangerous plans for the militarization of space. This was the tone of the speech by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz at the North Atlantic Assembly session being held here.

Repeating the administration's grating "arguments" in defense of the "star wars" program, he claimed that the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative gives hopes for the future" and could ensure peace on earth. While verbally proclaiming "concern for peace," Shultz in actual fact, called for the further intensification of the arms race and made it clear that the United States intends to continue adhering to a course which obstructs the achievement of agreements to curb the arms race. A graphic reflection of the administration's obstructionist stance was provided by the negative statements which Shultz took the liberty to utter regarding the Soviet Union's new large-scale proposals envisaging radical reductions of nuclear weapons and the adoption of measures on the nonmilitarization of space. In an attempt to frighten the West European countries with an imaginary "global Soviet threat," the U.S. secretary of state claimed that the new Soviet initiatives are supposedly "aimed at undermining the security of U.S. allies."

Once again the secretary of state presented in his speech an "interpretation" of the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems. He claimed, for example, that this agreement supposedly allows research work in the ABM defense sphere.

According to THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, this approach by the administration toward the arms limitation problems is encountering serious opposition during the North Atlantic Assembly session, not only from the parliamentarians from West European states, but also from members of the U.S. delegation. A large number of U.S. legislators have indicated that the "star wars" program is contrary to the Soviet-American treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems. Even such a conservative congressman as D. Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has been forced to recognize this fact. SDI is leading to a new round of the arms race, Congressman N. Dicks declared. T. Longstreet, one of the leaders of the Association of Arms Control Supporters, noted most Americans are seriously concerned by the fact that the implementation of SDI would lead to the further escalation of the arms race.

U.S. CONDUCTS NEW NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD172037 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 17 TASS -- The United States conducted a new underground nuclear blast on a proving range in Nevada State on Wednesday. As the U.S. Energy Department said, its yield was from 20 to 150 kilotons.

Comments on the latest testing say here that the USA has already conducted 14 nuclear blasts this year. The USA has already conducted 644 nuclear weapons since 1951, when the "death proving ground" in Nevada was established.

The American observers draw attention to the fact that the Washington administration has recently obviously stepped up the implementation of the Pentagon's programme of nuclear testing. It has been sharply accelerated following the Soviet Union's decision to end unilaterally as of August 6 this year all nuclear blasts and urge the USA to answer in kind. Yet the United States has answered that Soviet proposal with a whole series of nuclear tests and refuses to end them desp te the broad demands of U.S. and international public for following the USSR's example.

Meanwhile, the termination of all nuclear blasts would put up reliable barriers in the way of a modernization of nuclear weapon and creation of its new types. The introduction of a moratorium would create favourable conditions for concluding an international treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, would be a giant step forward in the limitation of the arms race and prevention of nuclear war.

After a period of some confusion, the U.S. Administration preferred, however, to follow a different way and carried on the policy of perfecting the nuclear weapons through conducting nuclear blasts. In explaining this stand of the USA, the U.S. press said that the refusal of the USA is directly linked with the Pentagon's plans to spread the arms race into outer space, to speed up the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the White House. As the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST stressed, this program of "star wars", which has been advertised as a non-nuclear one, requires the nuclear testing of one of its components, an x-ray radiation laser.

BURLATSKIY URGES 'CONSTRUCTIVE TONE' AT SUMMIT

PM161030 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Oct 85 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "Is It Not Time To Adopt a Constructive Tone?"]

[Text] The closer the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva gets, the faster the wheels of the White House political and propaganda machine turn. One speech after another is made by the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the assistant for national security affairs, the press secretary, and many other U.S. Administration spokesmen. As for articles in the mass media in this connection, they are countless.

A WASHINGTON POST article entitled "What Is Behind the Tough Line" drew my attention in the whole discordant chorus of contradictory forecasts and recommendations.

"At first glance," the newspaper writes, "President Reagan has taken a tough stance that is seemingly not subject to review on SDI, on which he is pinning hopes of discovering an effective space shield against Soviet nuclear missiles.

In his speeches and at press conferences Reagan solemnly vows his unwavering resolve no to give way on the "star wars" issue when he meets with Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev in Geneva 19-20 November. But presidential assistants and advisers involved in preparations for the summit meeting suggest that Reagan is more flexible than he seems on "star wars," and he is more interested in reaching agreement with the Russians than his statements might indicate."

The newspaper goes on to describe citing high-ranking staffers in the White House apparatus, the President's typical negotiating style: Apparently, he first adopts a firm initial position, refuese to make "anticipatory concessions," keeps his cards close to his chest, and concludes a deal only when the danger of collapse hangs over the talks.

"Ronald Reagan does not display arrogance particularly often, but he is proud of himself in this respect," Michael Deaver, his friend and former White House chief of staff, said. "He is convinced that he knows how to negotiate and knows exactly when to compromise."

What may the compromise be, according to the newspaper? The compromise could consist of certain concessions on the question of the "star wars" program provided that the Soviet Union substantially reduces its heavy ground-based ICBM's. The newspaper is not specific on the question of the nature of the concessions regarding SDI or the question of reciprocal and equal arms reductions by both sides -- the Soviet Union and the United States.

Two questions arise in this connection. The first and main one concerns the nature of a possible agreement. The Soviet Union has submitted its proposal and has thus defined its understanding of the compromise formula. This is the proposal for a total ban on space strike weapons for both sides and a 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons capable of reaching one another's territory. The Soviet Union has still not received an official reply to this proposal. So that the U.S. compromise formula -- if it exists -- remains unknown. It would be unreasonable to delay until the last moment, since the sides' positions need to be agreed in advance if the summit meeting is to be as productive as possible.

The second question concerns the style of the talks. According to one of Reagan's aides, the President will prove in Geneva that "he knows how to bargain" and "Reagan wants to negotiate effectively with M.S. Gorbachev, and this means that you must not show your hand prematurely."

It is difficult for us to judge the extent to which the newspaper has captured the specific features of the President's political style. But if this really is his style, then it is totally unsuited to such a major event as the Geneva summit meeting, from which the whole world expects positive results. What is needed and is appropriate here is a completely different style; an honest, frank, and unambiguous presentation of positions as the only condition for reaching accord. So, surely it is time to abandon the constant demonstrations of a "tough line," "inflexibility," and "ability to bargain," and to adopt a constructive tone, if, of course, the President is truly prepared for agreements?

U.S. BEARS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMS RACE

PM111155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[S. Menshikov article: "The Chance Must Not Be Missed. The USSR's New Peace Initiatives: How People Greet Them in the West"]

[Text] The new Soviet peace initiatives announced by M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting with French parliamentarians have bet with a very broad, approving response from the peace-loving public.

Antiwar organizations and groups of various political, ideological, and religious stands welcome the USSR's proposals, seeing them as a concrete and constructive program for resolving urgent questions of security and disarmament, and as a real opportunity to break the vicious circle of the arms race and prevent its spread into space.

Voices of approval are audible even from a number of NATO governments. This is understandable: It is hard to deny the atraction of the proposal for a complete ban on space strike weapons and for a 50 percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms which can reach each other's territory. It is impossible to deny the boldness and love of peace of a country which has unilaterally decided, without waiting for a halt to the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe, to reduce -- as a goodwill gesture and an expression of a sincere desire to achieve a positive result at the talks -- the number of its medium-range missiles in operational readiness.

Some official Washington spokesmen are now showing their "disappointment" with a sour expression. But, what is new about such a reaction? It was repeated earlier, when the Soviet Union proposed the limitation or reduction of arms. Previous Soviet initiatives were also greeted in the same way, including the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the cessation of all nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union; both announced this year.

It must be said that today such a reaction is encountering increasing bewilderment and opposition in the world. Even certain very conservative U.S. figures, like Senator S. Nunn, publicly ask the question: Why does the administration stick so stubbornly to the "star wars" program? More and more people are asking: On what grounds are space weapons that are capable of hitting targets in space and on earth, called an "inoffensive" means which supposedly does not threaten the population?

People throughout the world are alarmed at the building of a qualitative arms race and the constant modernization of nuclear and other weapons. For it is a fact that at the same time as the Soviet Union was submitting the new proposals, the United States carried out its second -- since 6 August -- underground nuclear official spokesman said: This is how the Pentagon "planned" it. So, the only place in the "free enterprise" system where unconditional worship of the "plan" rules is the military-industrial complex. Whatever happens in the wide world, its representatives are firmly aware that the arms race schedule must not be violated.

It is not hard to imagine what the military-industrial complex would lose as a result of ending nuclear explosions. First, it would have to abandon the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of strategic and other nuclear missiles (for the creation [sozdaniye] of new warheads corresponding to the designs of new carriers is impossible without explosions). Second, it would have to consign to the archives the idea of creating [sozdaniye] nuclear-powered X-ray lasers under the "star wars" program. Third, it would have to abandon work on protecting present electronic and other military hardware from destruction in the event of the nuclear conflict which is being planned in the United States itself. To put it briefly: Military concerns would lose the multibillion-dollar orders and profits which are now guaranteed for years and decades ahead -- right through to the 21st century. The U.S. military would have to say goodbye to the idea of achieving military superiority and its aim of winning a nuclear war.

But how, supporters of continuing the arms race argue in Washington, is it possible to abandon the Midgetman and Trident II missiles and the Stealth bomber? For the corresponding appropriations have already been allocated to them and work is in full swing.

And suddenly, here are Soviet initiatives relating to a radical reduction in nuclear arsenals and a qualitative, not just a quantitative, halt to the arms race. The military-industrial complex is not agreeable to this.

It is characteristic that calls for an end to the buildup of nuclear arsenals in the United States itself are now emanating not only from mass organizations and progressive circles, but also prominent scientists, physicians, jurists, retired military men, and specialists in the foreign policy sphere. All are people who can in no way be suspected of disregarding U.S. security interests.

The idea of a moratorium on nuclear explosions enjoys broad support in the U.S. Congress. Last year, the Senate adopted a resolution demanding the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on total end to nuclear weapons tests. This year, a similar resolution was approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. A draft "law on the simultaneous prohibition of nuclear tests" in the United States and the USSR is also being considered by the House of Representatives.

A characteristic episode: Two retired U.S. Navy admirals, Gene R. LaTocque and Eugene Carroll, addressed President Reagan, recommending the introduction of a bilateral Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear explosions. They received a reply from the Pentagon which not only tried to justify the continuation of tests, but also contained a shameless distortion of the position of the USSR and even of the United States itself. The admirals addressed the President again. Convincingly, in detail, and with facts at their fingertips, they refuted all the Pentagonites' arguments one after another.

Articles published in leading U.S. newspapers by R. McNamara, G. Smith, and other prominent politicians criticizing the "star wars" program and the joint statement by six former U.S. defense secretaries, who believe the time has come to heed the voice of reason, have had a great effect. Evidently, the idea of ending the nuclear arms race has many supporters in the United States, even in the ruling circles.

The history of the last decade shows the struggle for nuclear disarmament is bearing fruit.

Let us recall what a big role the extensive campaign mounted by the antiwar movement and peace-loving forces of the public, particularly scientists and doctors, played in the U.S. adoption of the 1963 treaty on halting tests in the three environments. Not only the technical possiblity of monitoring the halt of explosions, but also the danger to people's health and the continuation of the human race as a result of the contamination of the environment with radioactive substances were proved by them and gradually came to be regarded as an irrefutable truth. The public's protests became so powerful and general they could not fail to exert an influence on U.S. ruling circles. Tests in the three environments were halted, despite the fierce opposition of the military-industrial complex.

But Washington thought up a compromise which satisfied the Pentagon and the military concerns: It was decided to continue nuclear tests and even make them more intensive underground, at a depth of several hundred meters. This was supposed to reassure an anxious public: Contamination of the environment has been stopped, they said. Even at that time, the Soviet Union favored a total ban on any nuclear explosions, but an all-embracing agreement failed to be reached because of U.S. opposition.

Since then 22 years have elapsed. The number of nuclear warheads in the world is increasing all the time. In the last 15 years alone this number has doubled, to reach 50,000 now. A qualitative improvement in nuclear missiles has also taken place, and one generation has succeeded another.

This modernization has been made possible by tests. If they had been halted completely back in 1963, there would now be no multiple re-entry vehicles, no MX's, no Pershings, and no long-range cruise missiles.

In the early seventies, the U.S. public played a considerable role in the conclusion of the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and the ABM Treaty, and, in the late seventies, the SALT II Treaty. These agreements helped prevent the transfer of the arms race to space and in a certain measure, limited the number of nuclear weapons. But the qualitative nuclear arms race continued.

In our day, the senselessness and danger of further stockpiling nuclear arsenals is obvious. Even a small number of them is sufficient to destroy life on the planet. The continued growth of nuclear weapon stockpiles does not strengthen, but undermines the security of all countries without exception, including the United States. The world is on the threshold of a dangerous new phase: The further modernization of nuclear weapons and the spread of the arms race to space would result in a sharp destabilization of the international situation and an increase in the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The suicidal nature of a first nuclear strike and the impossibility of victory in a nuclear war have been basic facts of contemporary politics. The USSR, then the PRC rejected the first use of nuclear weapons and called on other nuclear powers to do likewise. But the high priests of militarism remain deaf to the demands of reason.

Today the security of any one state can only be guaranteed if the security of all states is guaranteed. This is what the new Soviet initiatives are aimed at.

Neither side can suffer and nobody's security will be harmed by the simultaneous balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and the simultaneous halting of nuclear explosions. The level of nuclear confrontation will decrease and world stability will increase. So what is preventing this?

It is being prevented by that very "militarization of political consciousness" of which M.S. Gorbachev spoke in his speech on French television. It is being prevented by the self-seeking interests of the military-industrial complex which manifest themselves in a militarized political consciousness.

It is they who are currently spreading the story in the United States that it is possible to avert nuclear catastrophe and achieve nuclear disarmament by creating high-technology "smart" types of weapons which would make nuclear war either impossible or "inoffensive." An example is the propaganda in favor of the "star wars" program. But these arguments conceal plans for a further intensification of the arms race and blind faith in the U.S. "technical genius" destined, they say, to restore military superiority to America.

It is clear to many, but by no means all, in the United States that this is an illusion. It will probably take another two or three rounds of the arms race to convince even the most diehard militarists of the unrealistic nature of attempts to upset strategic parity. But is not the cost of this "graphic proof" too high? For in that case, the mountain of nuclear weapons which would be literally raised into space would continue to grow and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear conflict would increase accordingly many times over. This is what alarms the peace-loving public most of all.

The statesmen of the nuclear powers bear a tremendous responsibility for the direction in which further development of the international situation will go, responsibility for the fate of peace and civilization.

The new Soviet initiatives and the whole program of Soviet proposals and measures aimed at curbing the arms race are imbued with a clear understanding of that responsibility. It is up to Washington. Will the sense of responsibility gain the upper hand there, will the demands of the peoples finally be heeded there?

The time to choose has arrived. The opportunity opened up by the Soviet initiatives must not be missed.

U.S. ALLIES URGE POSITIVE RESPONSE TO ARMS PROPOSALS

PM171405 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Oct 85 p 3

[TASS report: "At the NATO Council Session"]

[Text] Brussels, 16 Oct -- The West European allies in the NATO bloc insistently advised the United States not to reject the new Soviet proposals on disarmament, but to take them as the basis of the forthcoming talks in Geneva. That is one of the main results of the extraordinary NATO council session at foreign ministerial level which was held here.

As L. Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs, stressed in his speech at the session, the Soviet proposals "could form the basis for talks." In his words, "the Soviet initiative on disarmament is a new opportunity for dialogue and progress in future." FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher noted in his speech that the West must "give a constructive response to M.S. Gorbachev's initiative on disarmament questions," which he put forward during his visit to France.

The allies called on the United States to adhere to agreements concluded earlier between the USSR and the United States on arms limitation, in particular the Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Systems. It is reported in circles close to the delegations which took part in the session that this appeal was contained, in particular, in the speeches of the representatives from Denmark, France, Greece, and other countries.

The United States' European partners in the alliance also came out unambiguously in favor of establishing constructive bilateral Soviet-American relations. In the words of the Belgian minister of external affairs, the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting "could be the start of a new era of dialogue." But U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, through his speeches at the session and at the press conference on its results, gave the impression that official Washington does not particularly intend to heed the appeals of its NATO partners. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department gave the allies no guarantees that the U.S. Administration would renounce the desire for military superiority or seek to achieve equal, honest accords with the USSR.

The very fact of the holding of the NATO council session is evidence of the great interest aroused, especially in Western Europe, by the new, constructive Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere. It was convened on the joint initiative of Belgium and the Netherlands, which protested Washington's intention of ignoring the position of its NATO allies and confining itself only to an exchange of opinions with the leaders of its six biggest trading partners -- Japan, Canada, the FRG, Britain, Italy, and France. "We also have a vital interest in disarmament questions," the U.S. Administration was told in Western Europe.

SOURCES SAY WARSAW PACT SUMMIT TO BEGIN 23 OCT

LD180942 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 18 Oct (DPA) -- The Warsaw Pact summit meeting announced in the East bloc capitals for the second half of October will probably open in Sofia next week. Informed sources in Moscow today gave the date as 23 October.

PETROSYANTS COMMENTS ON CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

LD151729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has marked its 25th anniversary. A jubilee session of the commission opened in Moscow today. Here is what Andrey Mikhaylovich Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, said in an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin Petrosyants recording] I would say that we have done a great deal of work in these 25 years. The first atomic electric power station in the Soviet Union was started up in 1964. Now these atomic electric power stations are working in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and are under construction in Poland, Romania, and Cuba -- I visited that station this year, and I would say that there is very interesting large-scale construction going on, and it is, of course, of enormous significance to the Republic of Cuba. Moreover, the commission works on utilization of nuclear energy in various industrial fields -- machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, even in such an industry as textiles. Nuclear energy has great importance in biology, in agriculture, and it has proved to be very successful in medicine in the struggle with malignant diseases and for diagnostic purposes.

There is nothing wrong with summing up the results of the 25-year period, of course, but in the next 25-year period we are to do even more, in connection with a complex program which is being elaborated by CEMA. Atomic power engineering is a priority trend. Within these priority trends our countries now have very good, intensive programs, and we hope that they will be fulfilled in time and with good quality. [end recording]

PONOMAREV-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Moscow Departure

LD151752 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 15 TASS -- A Soviet delegation left Moscow for Vienna today to attend the disarmament conference of the Socialist International. The delegation, which was invited by the conference's sponsors, includes B.N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation), V.V. Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, G.A. Zhukov, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Ye.Ye. Grigoryeva, deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, and Lieutenant-General K.F. Mikhailov, deputy head of the General Staff Department of the USSR Armed Forces.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by V.I. Dolgikh, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Report on Conference Opening

LD162252 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 16 TASS -- TASS correspondents Igor Revyakin and Anatoliy Tyupayev report:

The second conference on disarmament of the Socialist International has opened in Hofburg Palace here today. The conference is presided by Chairman of the Socialist International, Chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Willy Brandt. Attending the conference are delegations of the social democratic and socialist parties of more than about 50 countries.

Attending the conference at the invitation of its sponsors is a Soviet delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, representatives of a number of countries and parties, which do not belong to the Socialist International, and of the national and international organisations, non-aligned states, movements for freedom and independence.

The conference was opened by Fred Sinowatz, chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, chancellor of Austria. The participants were also addressed by Willy Brandt.

An opening report was delivered at the conference by Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland. He pointed out the pressing need for a radical cut in the strategic and nuclear weapons as well as in medium-range weapons, putting an end to underground nuclear testing and immediate resumption of talks on a comprehensive ban, preventing [words indistinct].

The speaker pointed out the importance of a search for new approaches to the resolution of the existing international problems, above all of disarmament and strengthening peace.

Then a debate opened at the conference on problems pertaining to putting an end to the arms race, renunciation of militarisation of outer space, settlement of disputable international issues, elimination of the seats of tensions and conflicts in various regions of the world [words indistinct].

Sinowatz, Ponomarev Meeting

PM171238 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Vienna, 16 Oct -- A meeting was held today between Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the Socialist International conference in Vienna on disarmament. During a talk which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed. Joint satisfaction was expressed at the state of mutually advantageous Soviet-Austrian relations.

Both sides expressed interest in continuing the tried and tested course of further developing the fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria.

During a discussion of international questions, the need for efforts from all states in maintaining peace and international security, adopting effective measures to end the arms race -- primarily the nuclear arms race -- and refusing to site strike arms in space was stressed.

Ponomarev Addresses Forum

LD171201 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 17 TASS -- A conference of the Socialist International on disarmament, which is under way here, has been addressed by Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who leads the Soviet delegation to the meeting. "Mankind has now reached a line crossing which may usher in events which cannot be controlled and which will rule out the very possibility of reaching agreement to limit and reduce arms," he said. "Even today, in peace time, the unbridled arms race, in the first place the nuclear race, is a heavy burden on the people. It is an enormous waste of material, manpower and intellectual resources. The direct results of the arms race in the capitalist countries include cuts in spending for social needs and growing unemployment."

"In the nuclear-missile and space age security cannot be ensured by military means, by armed force," Boris Ponomarev pointed out. "What is needed now is utter realism and political boldness -- the boldness to take steps that can really end the deadlock, bring the race in arms to a halt and start the process of reducing them."

"The recent period," said the speaker, "has seen a number of steps of principled importance, which have been taken by the Soviet Union in the field of arms reduction. The whole world knows how the U.S. Administration has responded to them. To the termination of nuclear blasts it has reacted with more nuclear explosions, to the moratorium on medium-range missile deployments in Europe with a stepup in the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles and to the proposal for a peaceful outer space with a testing of an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon against a real target."

"Preventing the militarization of outer space is of principled and priority importance.

If space strike weapons are developed, they can be used for a surprise aggression in a combination with available nuclear arms. Besides, the emergence of space strike weapons will inexorably entail increases in the number of nuclear arms, including their delivery systems, and their qualitative improvements.

"The Soviet Union does not have a program for creating space strike weapons," said Boris Ponomarev. "But if the 'star wars' program continues to be implemented, the Soviet Union will adopt measures, which wi l not necessarily be similar to the American ones, to restore the strategic military parity."

"World public opinion, the people in all countries are looking forward to the Soviet-American summit meeting with justified excitement and hope. They are entitled to expect that there will finally take place a change for the better in the approach to the most crucial issue of the times -- whether there will be a nuclear war or it will be prevented. The Soviet leadership is doing everything for the meeting to produce positive results both for Soviet-American relations and for the international situation in general.

"It has to be noted with regret, however, that some American leaders are still abiding by the old line. They keep saying that the 'star wars' program will continue to be executed. They are talking once again about the Soviet proposals being one-sided and looking for chicanery in them. And some even call for rejecting these proposals out of hand, without even looking at their substance.

"The Soviet Union counterposes its concept of 'star peace' to the sinister 'star wars' programme", Boris Ponomarev stressed. "We tabled at the United Nations a proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization."

"The Soviet Union," Boris Ponomarev continued, "is prepared to contribute all its reserve of material potentialities and goodwill to the cause of maintaining peace. Other countries of the socialist community adhere to the same stance. Many parties represented here could see that for themselves. The People's Republic of China can play an important role in expanding the potential of peace."

"Your conference is being attended by representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement. Its moral and political prestige has been placed on the scale of peace. We highly value the proposals advanced by the leaders of six states of four continents in the De i declaration.

"Present here is an official representative of the United N tions whose 40th anniversary is widely marked worldwide these days. We attach great importance to enhancing in all ways the prestige and effectiveness of the U.N. as the unique and comprehensive organization called upon to maintain peace.

"The forces of anti-war resistance, the forces of self-preservation of mankind are gaining in strength and scope. Combined, they form a mighty potential of peace that has never existed before."

"History shows," Boris Ponomarev pointed out, "that it is necessary to struggle against war before it is started. A huge number of people have already been involved in the struggle. It is especially important nowadays that workers, working people, and they make up the majority of the population, use their entire powerful social potential to campaign against the war menace. Great is the responsibility of scientists, engineers. Without their involvement, the development of the appalling means of annihilation of people would be impossible."

"It is possible to achieve a drastic turn in the international situation, to put an end to the arms race through concerted effort."

"The world situation is such," Boris Ponomarev stressed in conclusion, "That not one responsible politician or organization can allow themselves to remain aloof or confine themselves to general slogans. The CPSU calls on you, Social Democrats, Socialist, Labourites, and other public forces in the West and in the East -- not a single opportunity for setting into motion all factors of peace should be let go by."

Further Reportage on Address

LD171509 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 17 TASS -- The second conference of the Socialist International on disarmament, which is under way here, has been addressed by Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who leads the Soviet delegation to the meeting. The delegation has been invited to take part in the conference by its organisers.

"Mankind has now reached a line crossing which may usher in events which cannot be controlled and which will rule out the very possibility of reaching agreement to limit and reduce arms," he stressed. "The leadership of our party and state are convinced that in this new situation the way of thinking and acting that has existed for ages must be drastically changed. In the nuclear-missile and space age security cannot be ensured by military means, by armed force. What is needed now is utter realism and political boldness -- the boldness to take steps that can really end the deadlock, bring the race in arms to a half and start the process of reducing them."

Our delegation, Boris Ponomarev said, listened with much [word indistinct] to the speeches by Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt, the Chairman of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International Kalevi Sorsa [words indistinct] banning all test of nuclear arms, on the impermissibility of using anti-satellite arms and on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe. These proposals accord with the interests of counter-acting the arms race and it is important that the broad popular strata come out for their implementation.

The call adopted by the Socialist International to struggle for the reduction of armaments means that the popular masses should raise their voice and launch actions against the arms race, against the danger of nuclear war.

"The program for improving the international situation that has been unveiled in Paris by Mikhail Gorbachev and been put on the negotiating table in Geneva has the immediate aim of lessening the formidable danger facing the nations, Boris Ponomarev said. This program does not infringe on anybody's security. Fulfilling it would mean the longest [word indistinct] in modern history to real disarmament, to scrapping a substantial part of what are the most dangerous weapons of mass annihilation today. This would change the entire course of world developments radically for the better, constitute significant headway towards a coveted goal of all peoples -- the prohibition and complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and open up an encouraging prospect of life without fear of the morrow for all people.

The question of which road Europe will take can and should be decided in Europe, the Soviet representative pointed out. The Europeans are called upon to make a tangible contribution of their own to overcoming tensions and precluding a nuclear war. The Soviet Union does at all contemplate building a dam across the Atlantic to isolate the United States from Western Europe. [sentence as received]

Detente has been born in Europe. But its principle is universal. The problems of peace in Asia today are no less acute.

During their visit to Moscow representatives of the Socialist International's consultative council spoke out for setting up a forum for talks on the issues of Asian-Pacific security and disarmament. Soviet proposals go along similar [words indistinct] and proposals encompass a wide range of disarmament problems, at both global and regional levels. Meanwhile, in the West, especially overseas, they keep talking about a "Soviet military threat" but there is no ground whatsoever for claiming, like they do, that there is one. By virtue of its very social nature our country has never threatened anybody, either in the East or in the West. The Soviet Union's principle is peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, Boris Ponomarev recalled.

And our country would like it to become an irrevocable law of international life. This determines also our attitude to the United States which the USSR has never thought of attacking. Nobody has been able to provide evidence that the USSR is threatening the United States with a military intervention or is out to win a state or a dozen states over from the U.S. No threat can come from a state that has unilaterally taken such serious steps and imposed such self-limitations in the military field as we have taken and imposed. The CPSU is convinced that it is inadmissible to transfer ideological disagreements to inter-state relations. The rightness of an ideology and the advantages of a system chosen by a nation of its own free will must be proven not by the force of arms but only by the force of example.

World public opinion, the people in all countries are looking forward to the Soviet-American summit meeting with justified excitement and hope. They are entitled to expect that there will finally take place a change for the better in the approach to the most crucial issue of the times -- whether there will be a nuclear war or it will be prevented. The Soviet leadership is doing everything for the meeting to produce positive results both for Soviet-American relations and for the international situation in general.

It has to be noted with regret, however, that some American leaders are still abiding by the old line. They keep saying that the 'star wars' program will continue to be executed. They are talking once again about the Soviet proposals being one-sided and looking for chicanery in them. And some even call for rejecting these proposals out of hand. Without even looking at their substance.

Over the past forty years, the USSR has advanced proposals on the entire range of issues related to the termination of the arms race. They also cover the nuclear field, including the termination of nuclear tests, as well as chemical weapons, conventional weapons, the numerical strength of the armed forces, and military spending.
The USSR will go as far in the limitation and reduction of weapons of any kind as its partners will be prepared to go. But Washington, NATO have so far either rejected or simply ignored the Soviet proposals. They have rejected or ignored them because they bank on force, on gaining dominant positions in international relations, on achieving a nuclear superiority.

The struggle between the two lines in the world arena is continuing. But we are convinced that it is possible to halt the dangerous course of events, the Soviet representative pointed out. The Soviet Union is prepared to contribute all its reserve of material potentialities and goodwill to the cause of maintaining peace. Other countries of the socialist countries adhere to the same stance. The People's Republic of China can play an important role in expanding the potential of peace.
We highly value the proposals advanced by the leaders of six states of four continents in the Delhi declaration. We attach great importance to enhancing in all ways the prestige and effectiveness of the U.N. as the unique and comprehensive organization called upon to maintain peace. The USSR also counts on the common sense of statesmen invested with power in their countries.

History shows that it is necessary to struggle against war before it is started. A huge number of people have [word indistinct] been involved in the struggle. It is possible to achieve a drastic turn in the international situation, to put an end to the arms race through concerted effort. We have seen in the documents and many statements at the conference new policies for joint or parallel actions by social democratic and communist parties to whom life itself, their very position and world outlook dictate to fulfil their prime duty -- to do maximum to save mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction. Despite the differences in their approaches to a number of socio-political issues, the positions held by CPSU and the Socialist International on the key problems of halting the arms race are either close or identical. Both the communists and the social democrats proceed from the awareness that the existing stocks of nuclear weapons are enough to kill all living on earth many times over.

On behalf of the United States Government the conference was addressed by the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman who repeated the known theses of American propaganda in favour of militarising space and continuing building up the nuclear arsenals of the United States.

The conference was also addressed by representatives of the PRC and Yugoslavia, the United Nations organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement. They all declared for ending the arms race and normalising international relations.

After this speeches by representatives of socialist parties belonging to the Socialist International were continued.

The conference approved the appeal, drawn up by the bureau of the Socialist International, calling for urgent actions in the struggle to stop the nuclear arms race and prevent the militarisation of outer space. The appeal notes the big importance of the Soviet Union's new scopeful initiatives.

Also approved were recommendations in support of banning chemical weapons, creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and on struggle against terrorism. The conference ended its work on this.

More on Ponomarev Speech

LD172241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Soviet delegation at the Socialist International conference on disarmament in Vienna, spoke today. He said in part:

Despite the differences of approach to a number of sociopolitical questions, the positions of the CPSU and the Socialist International on the main questions of the halting of the arms race are either close or coincide. Both communists and social democrats proceed from the concept that the existing stocks of nuclear weapons are sufficient to destroy all life on earth many times over. A qualitatively new feature has appeared in the last year or two -- the plan for the militarization of space. Mankind has now drawn near the frontier beyond which events might begin to go out of control, ruling out the very possibility of coming to an agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments.

The leadership of our party and state proceed from the premise that in the nuclear missile space age security cannot be ensured by military means and by military force.

Deep realism and political boldness are now necessary. The boldness to undertake steps which might possibly put an end to the arms race and begin the process of their reduction is required. The present conference is taking place in a climate in which the Soviet Union has advanced wide-ranging proposals directed at interrupting the dangerous course of events. The will of our party and state, of our people, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe is concentrated in them. The recent period has been marked by a number of steps by the Soviet Union of fundamental importance in the sphere of arms reduction, including a number of unilateral measures which have been undertaken.

The whole world now knows how the U.S. Administration has responded to all this. It responded to the halting of muclear explosions with fresh nuclear explosions; to the moratorium on the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of medium-range weapons in Europe with an intensified increase in its Pershing II and cruise missiles; to the proposal on a peaceful space with the testing of the antisatellite system ASAT against a real target.

But this has not diminished the USSR's resolution to strive for the curbing of the arms race. The wide-ranging program for the improvement of the explosive international situation announced in Paris by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev testifies to this with all clarity. The heart of that program, which was put on the conference table in Geneva, consists of a complex of measures aimed at the total ban for both sides of offensive space weapons and at a truly radical reduction, by 50 percent, in their nuclear armaments which are capable of reaching each others' territory. The prevention of the militarization of space is of fundamental and primary significance. For if offensive space weapons are created, they could be used for sudden aggression in conjunction with existing nuclear weapons. In addition, the creation of offensive space weapons will inevitably entail an increase in the quantity and a qualitative improvement in nuclear weapons, including the means for their delivery.

The program for the improvement of the international climate has as its immediate aim the reduction of the terrible threat that hangs over peoples. It infringes no one's security. Its implementation would signify one of the greatest steps toward real disarmament during the whole of contemporary history, toward the physical elimination of a significant part of the most dangerous means for mass destruction to the present day. This would achieve a sharp turn for the better in the whole course of world events. It would signify a significant advance toward the aim, which is so desired by all peoples, of a ban and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It would open up for all people the encouraging prospect of living without fear for tomorrow.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES CULTURAL FORUM IN BUDAPEST

LD171451 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 17 TASS -- Soviet workers in art consider it the paramount meaning of their creative activities to assert in the mentality of the peoples the noble ideals of peace and humanism. The lofty duty of workers in culture today is to raise their voice for peace and life on earth, Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, said in his address here today at the cultural forum of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The whole world knows, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the forum continued, that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are working hard for stronger peace and security for the peoples. This is graphically illustrated by the latest Soviet initiatives, which have won broad support among the world public.

The destiny of human civilization is in the balance today: Will mankind advance towards military and political confrontation or will the peoples of the world overcome their socio-political and ideological differences and firmly embark upon the road of peaceful coexistence?

The Soviet Constitution forbids the propaganda of war by any means, Petr Demichev said. We think that the so-called "freedom" of the propaganda of racism and chauvinism, violence and aggression is aimed against man's supreme right, the right to live. Another outstanding problem of our time is the need to ensure for everyone conditions for an existence worthy of a human being, for working and getting an education in peace and for gaining access to the achievements of modern civilization. The free and equal access to cultural values is out of the question in societies in which unemployment and social injustice are rife.

Socialist society has since its very inception been attaching much importance to the development of culture. The democratic principles of the management of cultural progress enabled the USSR swiftly to remove cultural backwardness and provided broad room for the flourishing of all the national cultures of the peoples of the country. Socialism involved the mass of the population in creative cultural processes and put the greatest cultural and intellectual values within their reach.

The USSR stands for the broad development of international cultural contacts with all countries with strict respect for the provisions and principles of the Final Act. The Soviet Union leads the world in the number and prints of translations. Between 1979 and 1984, the USSR put out about 9,000 titles of books by authors from the member countries of the European conference in a total print of 800 million. Soviet culture therefore does not commit itself to narrow national bounds. It is international in spirit and social nature and is wide open to international cooperation. Culture and art, which intrinsically reject hostility and war, are called upon to serve the cause of progress and of the rapproachement and cooperation of the peoples on the basis of mutual resepct and goodwill, Petr Demichev said. The idea put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that it is necessary to assert civilized relations on the world scene, is immediately related to culture.

The leader of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the participants in the cultural forum would do everything necessary to encourage genuine creative work and to develop culture and cooperation in it for the good of peace and for stronger understanding among the nations.

STUKALIN ADDRESSES UNESCO'S FUTURE AT SESSION

PM131740 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Zakharko report under the "Theme of the Day" rubric: "Bulgaria: For the Stabilization of UNESCO"]

[Text] Sofia -- On 10 October, general discussion began at the 23d UNESCO general conference session here. The session was addressed by V.F. Stukalin, leader of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR UNESCO Affairs Commission, and USSR deputy foreign minister.

After noting that the present UNESCO session is being held in a complex, tense, and explosive international situation, V.F. Stukalin recalled the USSR's major new peace initiatives. Their general point is to work for a situation in the world in which people's strength and energy and mankind's genius are directed not toward the creation of more and more new armaments, but toward the elimination of hunger, poverty, disease, and illiteracy and the goals of prosperity and peaceful development.

UNESCO can do a lot in this area, the speaker continued. To that end, it must not adopt the stance of an impartial observer. All states must be involved to ensure this organization makes full use of its great international weight to ensure friendship and cooperation overcome hostility and mutual mistrust and the philosophy of intimidation is replaced by a new thinking which meets all mankind's interests.

That is why, the head of the Soviet delegation continued, the USSR has placed on the session's agenda the question "On UNESCO's Role in Strengthening and Developing a New Thinking of the Nuclear Age for Eliminating the Threat of Thermonuclear Catastrophe."

The conviction was expressed that the tasks facing UNESCO in the sphere of education, science, culture, and communications cannot be divorced from the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, eliminate colonialism and racism, and ensure respect for human rights and the rights of the peoples. The draft resolution submitted by the Soviet delegation "UNESCO's Contribution to the Cause of Peace and UNESCO's Tasks in Promoting the Realization of Human Rights and the Elimination of Colonialism and Racism" is in full accord with the organization's charter and the decisions of general conference and executive council sessions.

V.F. Stukalin supported the inclusion in the session's agenda of the items proposed by the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia on UNESCO's contribution to International Peace Year and its role in developing and strengthening international cultural and scientific cooperation and in celebrating UNESCO's 40th anniversary. The speaker expressed a readiness to discuss proposals by other countries helping to improve UNESCO's activity.

On the program and budget, the speaker said that they are basically in accord with the general direction of UNESCO's work.

The Soviet delegation head expressed the conviction that there are no questions in UNESCO's activity which could not be resolved if all countries showed the necessary political will.

In conclusion V.F. Stukalin declared the Soviet delegation's readiness to do everything possible to ensure that the session produces constructive and mutually acceptable decisions for those taking part in it.

REAGAN, PERES MEET; MILITARY AIMS DISCUSSED

LD172303 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 17 TASS -- President Reagan has held talks with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in the White House today. As is clear from the President's pronouncements, matters aimed at strengthening strategic military co-operation between Washington and Tel Aviv were the principal topic at the talks. The Israeli prime minister received assurances that the U.S. Administration would continue to do everything to ensure, as Reagan put it, Israel's qualitative military superiority over other countries of the region. In exchange Peres told Reagan about Israel's support for the U.S. "star wars" programme. As far as questions of ensuring genuine peace in the Middle East are concerned, with such an agenda of the talks they actually receded to the background.

U.S. IGNORES ARABS' NATIONAL INTERESTS

LD172011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] Across the Atlantic, they do not take account of the national interests of the Arabs. This has once again been confirmed by the latest events in the Near East. The Washington administration justified the bandid-like attack by the Israeli Air Force on the PLO headquarters in Tunis as a legitimate act of self-defense. And following that, the United States itself committed a similar act of state terrorism by hijacking an Egyptian passenger airliner with Palestinians on board. These U.S. actions have caused a wave of indignation in Egypt and other Arab countries.

Nevertheless U.S. President Reagan continues to praise the actions of the U.S. Air Force pilots who intercepted the Egyptian plane. He has also stated that the United States will never meet President Mubarak's demand that an apology be made to Egypt.

There is one other curious detail. It has come to light that when Reagan gave the order for U.S. fighters to intercept the Egyptian airlines, he used ordinary radio communications, not encoded. Apparently Washington decided that it was not worth wasting time encoding it. So Reagan's directions could be heard on an ordinary radio receiver, which was done by a certain radio amateur in Chicago. He told a CBS television correspondent that when giving the order Reagan stated: I don't care what the consequences are -- I want that airplane grounded. That phrase is very characteristic of the way of thinking of the leader of the U.S. administration.

BUSH NOTES DISCUSSION OF SDI, TRADE DURING VISIT

LD171823 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 17 TASS -- United States Vice-President George Bush, speaking at a press conference here, has pointed out, in particular, that during his stay in Beijing he met practically all representatives of China's top leadership, the XINHUA news agency has reported.

He stressed that his meetings are evidence of the consolidation and expansion of relations between the United States and China. According to Bush, his visit confirmed that China and the United States established strong relations on a broad scale in recent years. These relations, the vice-president said, are "strong, both economically and strategically". As an example, Bush cited statistics on a substantial rise in China's access to American export licences, noting that the process has a tendency towards further development. He said further that his visit to China pursued the aim of enhancing understanding between the United States and China on strategic problems, and stated that the sides discussed the question of the American "Strategic Defence Initiative." With regard to the so-called "Kampuchean problem", Bush said that this subject was also raised during the talks with the Chinese leaders.

ILICHEV, WU XUEQIAN DISCUSS POLITICAL TALKS

LD171854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct TASS -- A conversation took place today between Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and PRC foreign minister, and Leonid Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations and USSR deputy foreign minister.

During the conversation there was discussion of the results of the seventh round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations which have just ended in Beijing. Certain questions of the contemporary international situation were also touched upon. The sides noted with satisfaction the expansion of mutually beneficial contacts and links in the sphere of business cooperation, trade, (?economy), science and technology, culture, and other spheres. They expressed interest in their further development. The continuation of the political dialogue between the two countries was deemed useful.

Igor Rogachev, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium and Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, took part in the conversation.

TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION TRAVEL TO SHANGHAI

LD171342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, which is in the PRC at the invitation of the All-Chinese People's Congress, has visited a major PRC industrial center, the town of Shanghai. The Soviet delegation was warmly greeted by the leaders of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the People's Government of Shanghai. We are pleased, said Chairman of teh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Lijia Sard, about the expansion of links between the PRC and the Soviet Union in economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields. He spoke in favor of the restoration of the ties of friendship between Leningrad and Shanghai.

NAKASONE POLICY SPEECH TO DIET CRITICIZED

OW160432 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Igor Vykhukhalev commentary]

[Text] In Tokyo, the 103d extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet opened on 14 October, and Prime Minister Nakasone delivered a policy speech. Regarding that part of the speech dealing with international developments, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev comments as follows:

Prime Minister Nakasone welcomed the scheduled November USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva, the first in 6 years. As for Japan, he said, it will continue to urge East-West dialogue, including that on arms control and disarmament, and at the same time carefully watch and support this U.S.-USSR dialogue in particular, to ensure that it is fruitful. As you know, however, no speech has true value unless backed by appropriate deeds. Then, what has Japan done this year to ensure the success of the USSR-U.S. summit from a global point of view, and in the interests of all mankind?

Early this year, the Japanese Government showed its so-called understanding for the U.S. space militarization plan known as the "star wars" plan, which meant Japan's basic support for the plan. Currently, things are progressing further in the direction of Japan's participation in the efforts to realize the plan.

In addition, Japan has been positively supporting the U.S. administration in every step the latter took to fan East-West military and strategic confrontation. One can see this, among other things, in the fact that Japan is offering increasingly larger parts of its territory to Washington for use as a nuclear strategic base against the Soviet Union. The deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of nuclear strikes against the Soviet Far Eastern areas, in Misawa is making steady progress. This alone proves our point.

Lastly, Japan assumed a negative approach to virtually every constructive proposal for peace which the Soviet Union made this year, including the latest one for a sweeping reduction of strategic offensive weapons.

Japan thus shares the same attitude as the United States on the question of the success of the Geneva summit meeting. In other words, they find that the more their strategic superiority is protected and the less the principle of parity upheld, the better. This means that their expectations of the summit's success are virtually zero.

Prime Minister Nakasone, referring to the New York visit to attend the UN General Assembly session marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, said that he is planning to elucidate to the world Japan's basic position and determination to contribute positively to the peace and prosperity of the international community. In this connection, we find it appropriate to point out the following fact:

Since 1968, Japan had abstained from voting on all disarmament resolutions at the UN General Assembly sessions; since 1971, it has always voted against the resolutions. This kind of support for world peace and the contribution to its strengthening can only be characterized as negative.

Prime Minister Nakasone also touched on relations with individual countries, including the Soviet Union. Compared with the policy speeches of the past several years, this speech contained a brief reference to the planned visit to Japan of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

On the other hand, it referred, as in the past, to settling the so-called Northern Territories issue, and conluding a peace treaty to build stable relations with the Soviet Union, based on mutual understanding. As you see here, Tokyo's position remains unchanged. The Nakasone speech links dialogue, as in the past, with having the unacceptable territorial demand satisfied. This kind of attitude has the effect of keeping the obstacle standing in the way of development of bilateral relations.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES MPRP DELEGATION

PM161103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of MPRP party workers headed by (S. Boldom), candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the MPRP Central Committee transport and communications section, was in the Soviet Union 8 through 15 October in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP.

The Mongolian comrades were familiarized with the experience of the CPSU party organizations' work in leading the development of transport and communications. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee transport and communications section, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and a number of ministries and departments and visited several enterprises.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A warm, friendly conversation took place in which K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, and T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES MPR AMBASSADOR

OW170232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0055 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Rusakov received Comrade Gurbadam, Mongolian People's Republic ambassador to the USSR, on 16 October at his request.

Questions of developing Soviet-Mongolian cooperation were discussed during their talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVAL IN DPRK REPORTED

PM151255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On official Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct -- KCNA has reported that N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK. A meeting took place the same day between Kim Il-song and N. Ceausescu.

KARMAL CITED ON NEED FOR AFGHAN-PAKISTAN TALKS

PM171529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Path to a Settlement"]

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Oct -- Direct talks between the DRA and Pakistan are needed in order to ensure the speediest settlement of the Afghan situation. This was stated by B. Karmal, general secretary of the DPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in conversation with a correspondent from the Pakistani paper MUSLIM.

B. Karmal noted that the DRA has constantly expressed a desire to achieve a political settlement and has repeatedly formulated specific proposals on the matter. At the same time, the Pakistani leadership, he pointed out, is trying to avoid direct talks on various pretexts, although there is no logic in its refusal to talk: our two countries have diplomatic, trade, and other relations in various spheres. Therefore, agreement to direct talks is for us a criterion of a sincere approach to the problems.

As for the presence of the limited contingent of the Soviet forces on Afghan territory, B. Karmal continued, it is due to Afghanistan's desire to prevent armed provocations and outside interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

DRA PROTESTS TO FRG ENVOY OVER 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO

PM171305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protest Note"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Oct -- BAKHTAR agency has reported that the FRG charge d'affaires ad interim in the DRA has been summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry, where he has been presented with a protest note.

Within the framework of the interference in the DRA's internal affairs, the note says, another squalid act has been committed against the April revolution and the people of Afghanistan -- the subversive "Free Afghanistan" radio station has begun its broadcasts. This radio station, created at U.S. initiative in Munich, is aimed at implementing ideological sabotage against peace-loving Afghanistan, slandering the DRA and the national-democratic revolution and misleading international public opinion. The start of the radio station's work, the document stresses, is a new link in the general chain of subversive activity against the DRA and its friends and evidence of the imperialist circles' desire to expand their undeclared war against the DRA and to undermine peace in the region and throughout the world.

The continuation of the FRG authorities' unfriendly activity, the note points out, will affect bilateral relations between the FRG and the DRA. The anti-Afghan campaign must be halted immediately or all responsibility for the dangerous consequences will rest with the FRG.

GORBACHEV TO VISIT BULGARIA END OF OCT

PM171452 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Concerning a Friendly Visit by M.S. Gorbachev to the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council, and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will pay a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the end of October 1985.

POLISH ELECTIONS SEEN AS BLOW TO WESTERN HOPES

PM171356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Losoto "Commentator's Column": "People's Will"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The elections to the Polish Sejm held on Sunday were an important event in the fraternal country's life. An official report published in Warsaw notes that over 78 percent of citizens with the right to vote took part in them. The number of voters was more than 1,100,000 up on last years' local council elections. There were 460 deputies elected to the country's supreme state organ.

In assessing the election results it must be remembered that just a few years ago, Poland experienced a serious sociopolitical and economic crisis. Many difficulties are apparent even now. Imperialist circles continue to conduct propaganda warfare against Poland and are implementing the so-called sanctions policy, which complicates the resolution of certain urgent economic tasks. Under these conditions, despite the appeals from Western subversion centers and counterrevolutionary elements within the country that Poles boycott the elections, the broad masses of Poland's population went to the polls. This fact attests to the further stabilization of domestic political life in Poland. The elections, according to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, confirmed that there has been definite progress in the country in overcoming the consequences of the crisis and in strengthening the process of socialist development.

An absolute majority of the population voted for the implementation of the program being implemented by the PZPR, a program aimed at ensuring effective socioeconomic development, increasing working people's living standard, and strengthening law and order.

These elections are undoubtedly of international importance. The plans of the Western "prophets" who forecast that on election day the electoral districts would be empty have collapsed; the hopes of those who would have liked a new exacerbation of the situation in Poland have not come to pass. The electorate overthrew the schemes of the enemies of socialism and voted to strengthen ties with the fraternal countries and to expand and deepen the political alliance with them which is the guarantee of Poland's independence and the security and inviolability of its borders. Polish working people also expressed their adherence to the policy of peace and security and their resolve to struggle to curb and arms race.

The events and facts show that Socialist Poland is on the right track.

UK PRESENTED 'FORMAL' PROPOSAL FOR N-ARMS TALKS

LD171140 London PRESS Association in English 1051 GMT 17 Oct 85

[By Tom McMullan, PA Diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain has now received a formal proposal from the Soviet Union for direct talks on nulcear weapons. Downing Street aides confirmed today that a letter from Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev had been delivered to the prime minister.

Officials declined to go into details of the proposal other than to say that it was along the lines of Gorbachev's speech in Paris two weeks ago, when he said the Soviets would like direct talks with Britain and France on their nuclear weapons. President Mitterrand has already turned down the suggestion.

At the time the Soviet Embassy in London delivered an extract from the speech to the Foreign Office but made clear that this did not amount to a formal proposal. Whitehall officials said today that the latest message which was handed over by an official of the Soviet Embassy to Mr Derek Thomas, political director at the Foreign Office amounted to a formal proposal.

Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to reply until she returns to London at the end of next week following her meeting in New York with President Reagan and other major leaders.

ITALIAN PARTY RESIGNS FOLLOWING COALITION SPLIT

LD171230 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 17 (TASS) -- The Italian Government resigned, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi told parliament officially.

The government crisis followed the withdrawal of the Republican Party, discontented with the government's actions during events connected with the seizure of the Italian cruise line Achille Lauro, from the five-party ruling coalition.

U.S. Policy Blamed

LD180848 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 18 Oct 85

["After Washington's Rebuke" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The main cause underlying the government crisis in Italy is "primarily the (?policy) of the U.S. which treats its European ally not as an equal partner but as one of the hostages of its global aspirations." PRAVDA's correspondent in Rome Gennadiy Zafesov writes today.

He points out that "the U.S. demanded the extradition of the people who had hijacked the Italian motorship. Proceeding from the fact that it was an Italian ship, the Italian authorities answered that the case was fully within the competence and jurisdiction of the Italian authorities.

Apart (?from it), Washington demanded the extradition of Abu 'Abbas, one of the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Numerous witnesses from among the passengers of the ship confirmed that Abu 'Abbas had nothing to do with the hijacking. The Italian authorities gave an opportunity to A. 'Abbas to leave Italy."

"Even the way the U.S. demanded the extradition of Abu 'Abbas, to say nothing of the essence of the problem, show disrespect for Italy, to put it mildly. The U.S. demanded Abbas's extradition saying that the 'evidence proving his guilt would come later.' George Shultz did not bother himself with observing usual diplomatic etiquette either. He stated point-blank that the U.S. was 'irritated' and that it did not consider the question to be closed. It is clear that no country with a sense of self-respect could yield to such unceremonious pressure. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy G. Andreotti pointed out in this connection that this tone was impermissible in dealing with a sovereign state," the article writes.

"There are forces in the government coalition which wanted to demonstrate once again their loyalty to Washington. The Defense Minister G. Spadolini, a Republican, as well as other ministers representing that party, were displeased over the actions of the Government. They accused the government of the lack of collective spirit. The talks in the government coalition brought no results and the Republicans withdrew from the government," the article points out.

NETHERLANDS COALITION PARTIES OPPOSE U.S. MISSILES

LD171953 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In the Netherlands, voices of protest against the siting [razmeshcheniye] of missiles are growing louder within the ruling coalition. Several hundred members of the Christian Democrat Appeal, which is included in the government, held a meeting in The Hague at which they demanded postponement of a decision on the missile issue. Their resolution stresses that the Netherlands Government should at least wait until after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has been held.

Beinema, a Christian Democrat member of parliament, stated that a number of new factors must be taken into consideration when deciding the question of the siting of the missiles. He pointed out that on one hand there are the new disarmament proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On the other hand, there are the deceptive U.S. plans for "star wars." A report has appeared in Netherlands press to the effect that according to a poll, the results of which the leadership of the Christian Democrats would like to keep secret, more than one-third of the members of this party oppose the siting of U.S. missiles on Dutch territory.

Finally, a split has been revealed in the government itself. Dutch Minister of Defense Jacob de Ruiter, according to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, has expressed the opinion that it is essential to seriously study the latest Soviet proposals, in particular Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union has kept only 243 SS-20 missiles on alert duty in the European part of the country, while all the other additionally deployed missiles of this type have been taken off alert duty and the stationary structures for their siting will be dismantled in the coming 2 months. Some observers consider that the movement against the U.S. nuclear threat has strengthened in the Netherlands to such a degree that the government will not be able even to make a decision on the missiles within the given deadline.

Are there to be U.S. missiles in the Netherlands or not? This will be the chief question at the parliamentary elections which are to be held in the country in May next year.

DROBKOV COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF BELGIAN ELECTIONS

PM170921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Without Special Changes"]

[Text] Brussels -- This Sunday's elections have not changed substantially the correlation of political forces in the Belgian Parliament. The parties of the ruling coalition managed, on the whole, to retain a majority of seats. This enables them to keep the reins of state power.

The results of the poll demonstrated the voters' support primarily for the big, "tradition" parties, as they are called here: the Christians, the Liberals, and the Socialists. At the same time one of these parties -- the Christian People's Party (Flemings) -- even increased its representation in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate appreciably, by nine seats. This party, of which Prime Minister W. Martens is a member, now possesses the largest faction in parliament.

The Flemish Socialists are also among the opposition parties which had a successful showing in the elections. During the election campaign they sharply criticized the right-centrist coalition's domestic and foreign policy. The Flemish Socialists gained nine new seats in parliament, becoming the third largest faction in terms of the number of deputies in both the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. Nonetheless, by gaining just one extra seat, the Socialist Party (Francophones) remained the second largest political force in terms of the number of deputies in both chambers of parliament.

The voters' polarization between the biggest parties has resulted in a weakening of the parliamentary representation of many other political forces. Only two small opposition parties -- Agalev and Ecolo, which come out in defense of the environment, against the arms race, for the broadening of democracy, and for social progress -- scored an appreciable success by gaining five new seats in parliament.

As the local press points out, the right-centrist parties managed to retain their parliamentary majority because of their opponents' lack of a clear-cut alternative action program and because of disunity and arguments in the opposition camp. In the opinion of a number of commentators, the elections reflected the desire of a significant section of the electorate to preserve political stability in the country. At the same time, they confirmed the existence of major forces which advocate amendments to Brussels' international policy in the direction of actively promoting the cause of detente and disarmament.

FRICTIONS SURFACE AT FINNISH CP PLENUM

PM171256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 85 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Helsinki, 14 Oct -- A Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee plenum was held here recently to discuss the situation in the party (as is known, the present composition of the SKP Central Committee does not represent the whole party). The plenum adopted a decision to expel from the party, eight SKP district organizations in south and southeast Finland which together make up approximately half of its membership.

The plenum was preceded by a letter from the SKP Central Committee putting an ultimatum before those organizations. Their activity aimed at implementing the party's general line and its political decisions and at struggling for the working people's vital interests and for friendship between the SKP and the CPSU and between the Finnish and Soviet peoples, as well as the publication of the newspaper TIEDONANTAJA by those district organizations, was described in the letter as separate [separatnyy] activity.

All eight SKP district organizations rejected that accusation as being groundless and put to the party's Central Committee a number of proposals for normalizing the situation within the party and activating the Communists' struggle for peace and social progress.

The plenum, however, did not examine those proposals and adopted the aforementioned decision. In this connection representatives of the eight district organizations emphasized that all these organizations continue to regard themselves as an inalienable part of their country's Communist Party and intend to continue to act in the interests of the party's cause and of restoring its unity and developing cooperation among all of Finland's democratic forces.

ALEKSEYEV REMARKS ON NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

OW170458 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the NATO Council at the Foreign Ministers level has been held in Brussels.

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. The formal reason for this previously unplanned session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries can be given as the demands of Belgium and the Netherlands. Their governments, like the governments of other minor countries in NATO, were ignored by Reagan, who at the end of this month is gathering this allies for consultations prior to the USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva.

But the matter does not simply lie in the hurt feelings or stung pride of U.S. allies, who did not receive an invitation from Reagan. In actual fact both major and minor NATO countries were drawn to the session, primarily because of the serious alarm in many of them evoked by official Washington reaction to the latest Soviet peace initiatives, and by the political baggage with which the U.S. President is being equipped -- even before the advice of allies has been heard -- by member of his administration for the talks with the Soviet Union.

This alarm was clearly seen in Brussels, where the West European partners of the United States insistently urged it not to reject the new Soviet disarmament proposals, but to use them as a basis for the coming talks in Geneva. They appealed for adherence to previously concluded USSR-U.S. agreements on arms limitation, particularly the ABM Treaty.

Take U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. In his speech at the Brussels session and at the press conference on its results, he created the impression that official Washington does not seem to heed the appeals of its NATO partners. He failed to give any guarantees that the U.S. Administration would renounce its desire for military superiority, and attempt to achieve fair and equal agreements with the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the results of the Brussels session and the serious interest and close attention displayed by the NATO countries to the constructive Soviet initiatives, obviously bothers the U.S. Administration now, and will force it to have second thoughts.

NATO WILLING TO DISCUSS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

LD170921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] According to an AFP report from Brussels, at the special NATO Council session, West European bloc allies have persistently recommended the United States not reject the new Soviet disarmament proposals, but rather take them as a basis for the forthcoming Geneva talks. Here is a commentary on the latest news bulletin. At the microphone is Boris Andrianov:

Many foreign observers note that the convocation of the NATO Council special session is, in itself, extraordinary. That is because it is being held at the request of Belgium and the Netherlands, who offered to discuss, within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the joint reaction of the West to the new Soviet proposals formulated by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during his official visit to France.

These foreign policy initiatives have caused an enormous impact on the widest possible circles of the world public. They have seen in the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals an answer to today's main question: Shall humanity live in peace, or shall it perish in the conflagration of a thermonuclear catastrophe? International development has now approached a dangerous junction, and the situation cannot be overcome unless the most responsible decisions are made which would aim at limiting the arms race and stopping the downward trend to war. These decisions cannot be put off; it they are put off, dangerous processes threatening the mere existence of mankind could go out of control.

For its part the Soviet Union is seriously prepared to change the situation in the world. The large-scale complex of realistic and constructive measures suggested with the aim of averting mulitarization of space, curbing the nuclear and other arms race and ensuring development of the fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole serves as a proof of that. Realization of these measures would lead to a true reverse in the development of international relations. Such a shift if in the interests of all peoples. The whole world has seen that the Soviet Union not only calls for peace, but also does everything in its power in order to ensure a peaceful future for the entire planet.

Speaking yesterday at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that we talk about the aims of our international policy and the means to carry it openly. In this sense our policy is quite predictable; it lacks riddles or uncertainties. This is a policy based on the Leninist idea of the peaceful coexistence of the two opposite systems. We proceed from the face. CPSU Central Committee the general secretary pointed out, that only a stable and reliable policy is worthy of states and parties which realize their responsibility for the world's destiny in our century, one which is overflowing with controversies.

The Soviet proposals, directed at normalization of the political climate, have become the center of discussions on various levels in the Western countries. Pronouncements aimed at the NATO Council special session in Brussels prove this as well. They confirm in a graphic way that those Western political figures who assess the situation in a sensible way cannot fail to see that the Soviet proposals are opening wide opportunities for a concrete dialogue at the forthcoming Geneva summit.

ZAGLADIN ON POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA170949 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Oct 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Vienna by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] Unofficial contacts between Israeli and Soviet officials are to be expected in the framework of the Socialist International conference on disarmament being held in Vienna.

Vadim Zagladim, deputy chairman of the Soviet delegation, told the DAVAR correspondent yesterday that "a positive development between the two countries is possible" in the wake of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Paris. The Soviet delegation to the conference is headed by Politburo member Boris Ponomarev.

As will be recalled, 2 days ago Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said Israel is waiting to see whether the Soviet Union's effort to improve its image is only a public relations ploy, or whether it really signifies a policy change. On the same occasion Peres announced he was hoping for an exchange of representatives between Israel and Poland, even if not on the diplomatic level, and also noted that "there are positive signs from other East European countries."

EGYPTIAN SECURITY ARRESTS AMERICANS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD171207 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, October 17 (TASS) -- The newspaper AL-SHA'B reported the arrest by the Egyptian security service of nine persons, including five Americans, on charges of espionage for Israel.

MUBARAK DENUNCIATION OF U.S. ACTIONS NOTED

LD131823 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, October 13 TASS -- The capital of Egypt became the scene of mass demonstrations of young people who protested the intercept by American fighters of an Egyptian airliner.

The demonstrations were triggered off by a statement of the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, who publicly denounced the U.S. interception. At a press conference, held here for local and foreign journalists, he called those actions piratic and unprecedented in international relations. The president said that the action was cause of greater disillusionment as it was carried out by a friendly country.

The president confirmed that Egypt started the operation on rescuing the hostages of the Italian cruise ship only after receiving consent from all interested sides. The decision to hand kidnappers to the PLO leadership for trial, Mubarak pointed out, was also made with the consent of President Reagan. He said that the United States' actions had inflicted a bleeding wound to the Egyptian people, which would take time to heal.

Husni Mubarak stressed that the U.S. actions might hamper the peace process in the Middle East. In his opinion, the American-Egyptian naval manouevres, scheduled for December, might be cancelled while the fragile relations between the USA and its few supporters in the Arab world were seriously damaged.

Commenting on the U.S. actions against the Egyptian airliner, the AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper qualified them as a flagrant violation of the norms of international law.

They, the newspaper writes, are akin to terrorist acts of extremist organisations and groupings. The U.S. sortie, it stressed, is a threat to peace and security.

There is no justification for the U.S. attack on the civilian aircraft, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes. This action is nothing but air piracy, it points out.

In a statement published here, the Union of Arab Lawyers regarded the bandit assault by the U.S. Air Force on the Egyptian civilian aircraft as a violation of sovereignty, independence and as a threat to Egypt's national security. The Arab lawyers urged the U.N. and international judicial organisations to take effective measures to curb American banditry.

Further on Mubarak Criticism

LD161335 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, October 16 TASS -- The interception by U.S. fighter-planes of an Egyptian airliner and the arrest of the four Palestinians who were on board it has stirred the entire country and is the principal topic of the Egyptian press. A number of circumstances of the case have not yet been finally clarified. It is unknown, for example, how the Americans came to know in advance the airliner's route and who would be on board. President Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt has addressed Egyptian and foreign journalists. He described the U.S. action as piracy and emphasized that he was shocked by it. Mubarak also said that the piractic action would entail a chill in Egyptian-U.S. relations and that time would be needed for the incident to be forgotten in the country.

The president of the A.R.E. repeatedly returned to the topic of how much the U.S. actions hurt and even offended the Egyptians who did not expect such reaction to Egypt's assistance in freeing American and other western tourists travelling on board the Italian cruise liner. The president laid special emphasis on the fact that the U.S. actions proved unexpected to him. In his pronouncements before journalists he criticized the actions of Italy for allowing U.S. fighters to intercept the Egyptian "Boeing" and to force it to land at a NATO base in Sicily.

Anti-American sentiments have markedly increased in the country. Students of Cairo University have organized a demonstration which was held under anti-American and anti-Israeli slogans. The demonstrators tried to go to the U.S. Embassy but were dispersed by police who used tear gas. In Cairo, additional security measures have been taken, and the guarding of the U.S. and Israeli embassies has been enhanced.

IGOR BELAYEV DISCUSSES MIDEAST TERRORISM

PM161334 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Oct 85 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the "Viewpoint" rubric: "Roots of Terror"]

[Text] The tension in the Near East did not diminish all last week. Hardly had the Tunisians, the Palestinians, and all the Arabs recovered from the Israeli Air Force raid on PLO headquarters than the world was talking about the hijacking of the Italian liner the Achille Lauro in the Mediterranean. There was another explosion of indignation against pirate actions. Four men seized the liner. This time they had Latin American passports. They killed an American passenger and demanded that Israel free 50 imprisoned Palestinians.

The PLO categorically denied any complicity in the Achille Lauro hijacking. The hijackers soon gave themselves up to Egyptian authorities on the promise that they would be released to an "unknown destination." This was done, but their plane was intercepted by the U.S. Air Force. Egyptian President Mubarak described this as an act of piracy.

In Beirut, kidnappers continue to hold three of our compatriots. At the same time, the guard around the Soviet embassy in Lebanon was strengthened, although this did not defuse the situation.

For the entire week, the United States tried to justify itself to Tel Aviv for having abstained on the UN Security Council resolution condemning the Tunis bombing. Washington did not manage to escape quite harsh and irritated criticism leveled both within the United States and in Israel at President Reagan for the "blunder."

For the entire 7 days one question hung in the air: What next? Indeed, the events of late September and early October -- particularly the Tunis bombing -- again reminded us that the present Israeli Government still intends to use only force in resolving its problems with the Arabs.

Was all that happened unexpected? By no means! I have already written about what happened 9-12 September in Geneva, where the second meeting of nongovernmental organizations on the Palestinian question was held. An Israeli journalist representing the newspaper MA'ARIV came up to me in the Palais Des Nations.

"Don't you think that everything going on here is pure utopia?" he said.

I would remind you that the representatives of the nongovernmental organizations discussed the question of convening an international conference on the Near East, as required by UN General Assembly Resolution 38/58C. That is what the Israeli called "utopia"!

Then I replied:

"Is the continuing war in Lebanon really not enough for Israel?"

My opponent fell silent.

"Are not those who predict a new Israeli attack on Syria or Jordan close to the truth? Where are Israel's rulers pushing the country? Israel cannot recover from the war in Lebanon. How can one fail to recall in this context former [Israeli] Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, who noted after the 'June' war of 1967 that Israel would never digest the 'victory' that had befallen it."

Indeed it will not! And those who today are thinking about new military adventures are pushing Israelis toward terrible ordeals. And unprecedented ones!

The apparent vicious circle of what is happening is much more clearly visible today than yesterday. To listen to Israel's present Prime Minister, S. Peres, the bombing of Tunis was virtually a step toward peace in the Near East. In fact, it was a new act of aggression and cruelty. Israel's refusal to turn toward peace and political solutions is the fundamental cause giving rise to terrorism in the region. Soviet people resolutely condemn acts of violence. The Soviet Union has always angrily opposed terrorism, including state terrorism. Murder is always murder and should be punished. But let us be sincere and try to get to the roots of what has been happening in the Near East.

I am convinced that Israel, acting with direct U.S. support -- as was the case with the Tunis bombing -- and its anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian policy undermining the foundations of universal peace in the Near East are evil engendering evil! This evil must be repudiated. Otherwise, there will be no end to Israeli-Arab wars.

The Soviet Union advocates a political solution to the very acute problems of the region and the creation of an effective mechanism for their resolution -- I mean an international conference on the Near East. Why not utilize this mechanism? Especially as the overwhelming majority of UN members favor convening a conference.

But we have recently witnessed a profoundly well thought-out obstructionist policy by the United States and Israel in the Near East. Obviously, its goal continues to be the same old "Pax Americana," which will provide nothing for the Palestinians or the Arabs and will undermine universal security.

TUNIS RAID, BEIRUT ABDUCTIONS LINKED

PM121348 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[By Konstantin Geyvandov under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Interwoven Crimes"]

[Text] For several decades of the bloody conflict in the Near East the world witnessed so many monstrous and vile crimes that it seemed nothing more could move it. But two events occurring one after the other have enraged and alarmed all people of goodwill with new force. This is how they developed in chronological order. On 30 September in Beirut a right-wing Muslim grouping took hostage four officials at Soviet institutions in Lebanon, one of whom was subsequently killed. On 1 October Israeli aircraft carried out another act of unprovoked aggression, this time barbarically bombing a suburb of Tunis -- capital of a sovereign Arab state located more than 2,000 km from Israel. The strike was inflicted against the buildings of Palestinian institutions situated there by agreement with the Tunisian government and against the homes of peaceful citizens, causing enormous destruction and numerous casualties.

At first glance it might seem that there is no direct link between these two crimes. However, the more you think about it, the more obvious is the striking similarity beween the ultimate goals being pursued by those who hatched and committed them. Take the villainous Israeli air attack on Tunis. What goals had Tel Aviv set? I will list the most obvious of them first, to strike yet another blow against the Palestinian resistance movement and attempt to weaken the national liberation struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. Second, to scare other Arab peoples in order to make them refuse to support the Palestinians. Third, to complicate still further and set back the problem of a just and comprehensive Near East settlement.

In 1983 the UN General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority resolution 38/58C on the Near East, which reflected Soviet and Pan-Arab proposals on a Near East settlement and resolutions on that score approved by the nonaligned movement, including a paragraph on he convening of an international peace conference. It was opposed by just four UN members, including the United States and Israel. The UN standing committee on the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and other organs of this organization have done great work to mobilize world public opinion for its fulfillment, and earlier this year I wrote in IZVESTIYA about one of many successful regional seminars. This question is also on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session.

And now the atrocity committed in Beirut against officials at Soviet institutions in Lebanon. An atrocity for which there can be no pardon. Especially since the Soviet Union has always been a friend of the Lebanese and other Arab peoples on whom they could firmly rely in their difficult struggle against the Israeli aggressors. From 1975, a difficult year for Lebanon, I lived and worked there for several years and literally during each meeting I heard the highest assessment made of the Soviet Union's policy in the Near East from statesmen, politicians, and public figures in the country and from other Arab states.

Those who took part in the crime against the Soviet citizens in Beirut are very well aware of all this. The legitimate question then arises: What aims were they following in carrying out their atrocity? For me the answer is straightforward. Like the U.S.-Israeli partners, the inspirers and organizers of the criminal act in Beirut are not suited by the fact that the Arab peoples have such a powerful ally as the Soviet Union. They would very much like to undermine this alliance and deprive the Arabs of the support of the USSR and the other socialist states and, leaving them face to face with imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, impose on the region as a whole -- and Lebanon in particular -- a settlement on their own "conditions." In this respect the ultimate goals of those who carried out both the crimes in the Near East coincide.

This fact has not gone unnoticed by the Arab public as it tries to make sense of what happened. As far as the crime against the Soviet citizens in Beirut is concerned, the general reaction, it seems to me, was well reflected in the recent statement by the Lebanese National Trade Unions Federation: "The crime against Soviet citizens in Beirut was aimed against the entire Lebanese people, since the Soviet Union is a faithful friend of the Arabs and invariably sides with their struggle for liberation, progress, and peace. This action simply plays into the hands of Lebanon's enemies -- imperialism, Zionism, and reaction."

The new crimes in the Near East stress with particular force that a just and comprehensive political settlement of the conflict is needed. Only the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression and the resolution of the Palestinian problem in its entirety coupled with the guaranteed existence here of all states, which will live under conditions of absence of enmity among them, can ensure peace and security in the region. That is the only way to cut the ground that nourishes terrorism -- individual and group terrorism and terrorism elevated to the rank to state policy -- from under the feet of the Israeli aggressors and their motley underlings.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOZAMBIQUE PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

PM170945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) party a Mozambique party delegation visited the USSR 88 September through 10 October to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of mass agitation work. The guests had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and International Sections, Moscow City's Leninskiy CPSU Raykom, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the PRAVDA Publishing House, APN, and the Moscow CPSU Grokom and Obkom House of Political Education.

The delegation made a trip to the Belroussian SSR, where it was received at the Belrussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Minsk and Grodno Gorkoms, and visited a number of the republic's industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation members declared that they had been greatly impressed by the achievements of the Soviet people approaching the 27th CPSU Congress. They noted the great significance of the CPSU's experience in mobilizing working people to fulfill party and government decisions for the Frelimo party, which has set the aim of building a new life in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

COMMONWEALTH MEETING TO DISCUSS ANTI-RSA SANCTIONS

OW171407 Moscow Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The conference of heads of state and heads of government of member countries of the British Commonwealth has opened in Nassau, capital of the Bahamas.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi proposed all-out binding sanctions against racist South Africa. This issue will become the focus of attention among the participants.

Observers believe that British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher will encounter sharp criticism on the stand taken by her government, because the British Government has refused to take economic sanctions against a racist system.

SOUTH AFRICAN POET HANGED DESPITE PROTESTS

LD180728 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] London, October 18 TASS -- The South African racists have committed another crime. According to the REUTER news agency. The well-known South African poet Benjamin Moloise was executed today in the central prison of Pretoria.

The racists sentenced him to capital punishment on the trumped-up charge of murdering a policeman in 1982.

Benjamin Moloise was hanged despite numerous protests the world over. The United Nations Organization, other international organizations and governments of many countries came up with the demand that the death sentence be repealed.

CUBAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT 7-15 OCT

PM171511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of the Republic of Cuba headed by Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 7 through 15 October at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Cuban friends were received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a thorough exchange of experience on topical questions of party-political work. The Cuban political workers were familiarized with the broad package of measures which are being carried out in the Army and Navy in connection with the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. Colonel Rafael Marrero Gomez, military, naval, and air attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, took part in the talk.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, where they showed interest in the organization of the study and educational work in training political worker cadres. The FAR delegation visited the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military Okrug, where it was familiarized with the personnel's life and combat and political training. A Soviet-Cuban combat collaboration was held in a military unit, which merged into a vivid demonstration of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal armies' servicemen.

The Cuban delegation was received by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The Cuban political workers laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The delegation has left for home.

'ACTIVE STRUGGLE' WILL END CHILEAN 'FASCISM'

OW160643 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Hello comrades. A few days ago a conference of representatives of Chilean trade unions in exile was held in Vienna. A change in the strategy of the antidictatorial struggle, and the announcement of a national strike, were made on conclusion of the conference. As is known, in Chile, where the fascist Pinochet Junta has been in power since 1973, the traditional form of struggle of the working people against tyrany and for their rights has been the so-called protest days. On these days hundreds of thousands of Chileans in all cities and population centers have taken to the streets to protest the policy of the regime which brings the people poverty and hunger and the country shameful reliance on the United States.

According to data of Chilean opposition trade unions, there are currently more than 1.5 million unemployed in the country. The number of homeless is increasing as are prices. Chile's economy is burdened by an excessively large foreign debt, while Pinochet continues to get more and more loans from U.S. banks, further enslaving the country.

In this climate the Chilean people are increasing their antidictatorial struggle. Passive at first, the demonstrations that were held in the framework of the protest days gradually began to acquire the nature of strikes in which entire areas of cities, particularly proletarian areas of the cities, turned into real battlefields. Student organizations have increased their activities.

Pinochet is using increasingly more powerful detachments of armed-to-the-teeth Carabineros to suppress the unrest. Leaders of people's organizations are behind bars. However, the dictatorship is powerless to stop the growing wave of popular demonstrations.

The date of the national strike has not yet been announced, but the fact that this action will deal a telling blow to the dictatorship, even if the entire apparatus of repression is brought into play, is certain. Opposition leaders are of one mind; only through increasingly active struggle will fascism in Chile be ended and democracy restored.

PANAMANIAN OFFICIAL CLAIMS U.S. TO DESTABILIZE GOVT.

LD121454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Vitaliy Sobolov Commentary]

[Text] As the NUEVA DE NICARAGUA agency has reported, the head of Panama's military intelligence has stated that the U.S. State Department and certain opposition politicians are elaborating a plan to destablise the Panama Government. At the microphone is our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev.

This statement which cites certain facts and names means that U.S. Government institutions are preparing a coup in a country which Washington considers friendly. And although the U.S. Embassy in Panama has described the accusations as unfounded -- what else could they do -- Latin Americans have no difficulty in recognizing Uncle Sam's well-known handwriting. At the beginning of this century he established the government he needed in Panama.

However, whereas in the past such actions were carried out on the primitive theoretical basis of the notorious Monroe Doctrine -- America, that is both the Americas, for the Americans, that is, the United States -- now the policy of state terrorism is backed by numerous scientific treatises. One of the latest of these is entitled: How to stabilize a friendly government. But this work prepared by Washington teaches first of all how to destabilize unfriendly governments. Judging from what has been said by the Panamanian counterintelligence official, it is intended to destabilize Panama according to the precepts of this textbook.

What has caused a government which Washington declares overtly to be friendly to get onto the State Department's secret list in the unfriendly category? Latin American politicians and journalists consider that this has happened mainly due to Panama's activity within the Contadora Group. For, this group is even named after the venue of the group's first meeting -- the Panamanian island of Contadora. And it is on this island right now that the final wording of the peace act is being agreed. This will, of course restrict U.S. opportunities for interfering in the affairs of Central America.

So this is apparently why Washington has decided to distrupt the Contadora process from within. But before the Washington officials managed to finalize their plans or their policy of state terrorism they were caught red-handed.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM

PM161729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Man and Peace on Earth"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 15 October 1985. The plenum discussed the following questions:

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

Changes to the CPSU Rules.

The draft Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who delivered a report on these questions, gave a profound, detailed characterization of the documents submitted to the plenum. "These are documents of tremendous political significance," he said. "They discuss our programmatic goals, the key questions of the party's general line and its economic strategy, and the forms and methods of work among the masses at the present extremely complex and crucial stage of history, which is of the nature of a turning point in many respects, both domestically and internationally.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and then the Central Committee conference on questions of scientific and technical progress put forward and substantiated the detailed concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the attainment on this basis of a qualitatively new state of our society. This concept permeates all three of the documents discussed at the October plenum. These documents are distinguished by their high scientific, ideological, and political level, a creative approach to the formulation and resolution of problems, realism, a precise, practical thrust, and clarity of thought and expression.

The party attaches fundamental significance to the continuity of its theoretical and practical principles and of its policy.

Life has confirmed the correctness of the basic content of the third Party Program, as is indicated by the fact that in the last 25 years the Soviet land has advanced a long way in all avenues of communist building.

The basic theoretical and political tenets of the program are preserved in the new edition. This is a clear expression of the CPSU's theoretical principledness and consistency, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. This is a major reason for the CPSU'S high prestige in the world communist movements.

Consistency and continuity of theory necessarily presuppose the creative development of that theory in line with historical experience and the changes which have taken place in the country and elsewhere since the time of the program's adoption. At the same time those formulations which have not withstood the test of time have been critically reconsidered.

The Party Program is based on the Leninist principles of party building. It contains a precise formulation of the real process and sets out clearly the basic views and political tasks. It is free from excessive detail and groundless fantasy. It is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and the realistic analysis of the processes taking place within the country and in the world arena. On the basis of the communist perspective on the development of Soviet society, the program gives a precise and detailed characterization of the strategic avenues of work by the party and people.

In short, the program is a clear and precise statement of what the party is striving for and struggling for.

"The third Party Program in its present edition," it was noted at the plenum, "is a program for the planned, all-around improvement of socialism and for Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress."

Acceleration is an urgent demand of the time. It is dictated implaceably by both the domestic and the foreign political situation.

Only by means of acceleration is it possible to satisfy people's growing material and spiritual requirements and create the conditions for man's all-around development.

Only by means of acceleration of development can socialism prevail in the great historical contest with capitalism in the economy and in the social and spiritual sphere.

Only by means of acceleration is it possible to further strengthen the country's defense, defend the gains of socialism and precent nuclear war.

Only by means of acceleration of the development of the socialist society and its all-around improvement is it possible to scale the heights of the communist society, toward which our party firmly sets its course.

The party proceeds on the basis that there is and can be no sharp dividing line between socialism and communism -- two phases cannot be reached directly, by passing socialism. At the same time, socialism is not an independent formation either. The growth of the first phase into the second takes place in accordance with the objective laws of social development. Here neither running ahead nor excessive slowness is permissible.

The new edition of the program describes in greater detail the historical achievements and advantages of socialism. It outlines features of various spheres of society's life which it will acquire as a result of the implementation of the CPSU Program.

The party's economic strategy is defined in the light of the further deepening of the scientific and technical revolution. It makes provision for transformations on a historic scale -- the implementation of the new retooling of the national economy, completion of the process of placing it on an intensive footing, and the attainment by the Soviet economy of the highest standard of organization and efficiency.

The social policy set forth in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program embraces the full scope of peoples' lives from working and living conditions, through health and leisure, to social, class, and nationality conditions. It was stated at the plenum that the party regards social policy as a powerful mans of accelerating the country's economic development and enahcing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses and as an important factor for society's political stability, for molding the new man, and for establishing the socialist way of life.

The party attaches fundamental importance to the draft's provisions relating to the further development of the political system of Soviet society and the increasingly full implementation of socialist self-government by the people.

It seeks to create conditions for the daily, active, and effective participation of all the working people, collectives, and organizations in the resolution of questions relating to the life of the state and society. It seeks to exploit to the full the democratic nature of socialism and its vital need to draw on the masses' creativeness.

The programmatic directives in the sphere of ideological work, which the party links with the acceleration of socioeconomic development, provide for the education of people by both true words and real actions. "Only through a well considered economic strategy, a strong social policy, and purposeful ideological and educational work taken together as a single indivisible whole is it possible to activate the human factor without which not one of the set tasks can be resolved," the plenum noted.

In Soviet society, everything is done for the sake of man, for the good of man.

The fundamental trends of world development are reflected relatively fully in the new edition of the program. It is a question of the further strengthening of the positions of real socialism, the growth of its prestige and influence, and the enhancement of the role of the people's masses, which advocate a new life on a just basis. It is a question of growing opposition to the positive changes in the world on the part of reactionary, aggressive imperialist forces and of the reinforcement of the potential for peace which unites the socialist countries, the international workers and communist movement, dozens of young independent states, and broadly-based antiwar democratic movements.

It is the cooperation between the world of real socialism, the workers and communist movement, and all movements which are against reaction and aggression and for peace and progress which determines the general trend of the world's development in our epoch. Progressive forces will find in the program an expression of the CPSU'S invariable solidarity with their struggle, respect for their views and positions, and the desire to contribute to the strengthening of their unity.

Curbing the forces of militarism and war and ensuring lasting peace and reliable security are the fundamental problems of the present day.

The new edition of the program gives good guidelines for developing the correct political course in the contemporary, unusually complicated international situation. "The program," M.S. Gorbachev remarked, "is an integrated expression of our conception of establishing world peace, social progress, and the national liberation of the peoples, it formulates the fundamental bases of policy, I would say the main buttresses of it, remain unshakable. At the same time the program demonstrates the breadth of our party's approach to international affairs, its ability to take prompt account of changes in the situation, to look reality in the face without prejudice, to assess events objective and to react flexibly to the demands of the moment."

The plenum discussed the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000. The draft is fundamentally in accord with the party's programmatic requirements speeding up economic growth and simultaneously resolving such strategic tasks as increasing the people's prosperity, stregthening economic potential, and maintaining the country's defense might at the necessary level.

In the new 5-Year Plan the growth in national income and output of all sectors of material production will be obtained for the first time entirely through raising labor productivity. Savings will become a decisive source for satisfying the national economy's needs for additional materials. Capital investments will be concentrated in priority areas. Here stress must be mainly put on retooling and modernizing existing enterprises. Machine building and the chemicals, electronics, and electrical equipment industries will be developed at an accelerated pace. The production of the latest generations of machines, equipment, and materials and the use of progressive techniques will begin.

The 12th 5-Year Plan incorporates a marked shift toward efficiency. But there can be no slackening of efforts if a fundamental breakthrough is to take place in this area. On the contrary, they must be stepped up. And here improving planning, administration, and management methods, enhancing work organization, strengthening discipline and responsibility in all areas, and developing in every way the masses' creative initiative acquire particular significance. The achievement of the targets outlined for the year 2000 will depend on how quickly the switchover to intensification and efficiency is completed.

The plenum discussed the draft changes to the CPSU Rules. Here account was taken of the scale and depth of the tasks facing the party, tasks which make new, high demands on the standard of the party leadership. The changes to the rules consist, on the one hand, in the further widening of intraparty democracy and the development of the initiative and activeness of Communists and all party organizations, and on the other in the enhancement of their responsibility for the resolution of general issues. They serve to increase the prestige of the party member.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum approved the documents submitted for its examination and decided to publish them for discussion at party meetings, conferences, and at congresses of the union republic communist parties preceding the 27th CPSU Congress, with the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 being also discussed at meetings in labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and public organizations.

A crucial stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress in now unfolding. This is a stage of major, direct party consultation with the people on the most important issues of the economy and policy. A concrete discussion [razgovor] about our affairs, about bringing tremendous reserves into action, the economical use of resources, the elimination of existing shortcomings, and about the dissemination of advanced experience ought to get under way in labor collectives, where people are directly engaged in work, and where, ultimately, the fate of our plans is decided. It is precisely the labor collective that must become the center of all work on the study and explanation of the precongress documents.

Work on the discussion, propaganda, and explanation of the drafts of the new edition of the Party Program, of changes to the CPSU Rules, and of the Basic Guidelines, the CPSU Central Committee plunum resolution states, must be of a businesslike constructive nature and be closely coordinated with the solution of specific current and long-term tasks facing the labor collectives. Questions of production intensification, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of the policy of thrift, the enhancement of organization and discipline in all sectors, and the improvement of work style must be placed at the focus of attention.

It is important to ensure active and interested participation by Communists and non-party people in the discussion of the precongress documents and to strive to ensure that each Soviet person has a good knowledge of the programmatic goals and tasks of the party, and the meaning of our domestic and foreign policy, and understands in depth the objective need for a substantial acceleration of the socioeconomic development of society as the foundation for the enhancement of well-being of the people, the strengthening of the might of the socialist motherland, and of its successful struggle for the peace and security of the peoples.

It is important that not a single useful idea or useful suggestion goes unattended or unanswered, nor is left without the adoption of the appropriate measures. It is, moreover, a question not just of considerations on a major state level, but also of specific questions and comments about the work of party, soviet, and economic organs.

Lofty demands are being made at this precongress time on the mass information forum for discussion, to accumulate the ideas, opinions, and experience of the masses, to orient people's consciousness and their psychological makeup toward work under the new conditions and toward the solution of new tasks. The task of the press, radio and television is to create in the masses a lofty labor and ideological-moral mood without which the fulfillment of plans is inconceivable. They can and must work more actively and purposefully, more promptly and efficaciously.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed firm confidence that the nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, of the changes to the CPSU Rules, of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 will take place at a high organizational and ideological-political level.

The discussion will promote the drawing up, by the time of the congress, of scientifically substantiated proposals enriched by the experience of the party and of the whole people and will serve the further development of the creative initiative and activeness of the working people in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges of 1985, for a energetic start on the 12th 5-Year Plan, and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON PLENUM DOCUMENTS

PM171207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Cause of the Party is the Cause of the People"]

[Text] Soviet people welcomed with great interest and profound satisfaction the materials of the latest CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 15 October. The plenum discussed questions of the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the CPSU Charter, and the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committtee, delivered a report on these questions at the plenum. It has been decided to publish the plenum documents, which have tremendous political importance, in the press for discussion in the party, the labor collectives, and the broadest strata of the country's population. These documents discuss the policy aims and key issues of the party's general line, its economic strategy, and the forms and methods of work among the masses at the present, exceptionally complex and crucial period of history which in many ways -- both domestically and internationally -- is a turning point.

The adoption of these documents opens up a most crucial stage in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress -- a stage of great and direct consultation between the party and people on the most important economic and political issues.

These three documents hinge on the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is with that concept that the party is advancing to its next, 27th, congress. It is with this concept that it is appearing before the people, who wholly approve and support its strategic aims and view their implementation as their vital concern. The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is designed to ensure a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life for Soviet people under conditions of peace and to reveal even more fully and vividly the potential and advantages of the civilization of a new type embodied in the socialist system.

The new edition of the CPSU Program enriches the description of the historical achievements and advantages of socialism as a degree of human progress which surpasses capitalism. The program convincingly attests to the continuity of the party's fundamental theoretical and political aims, its principledness and consistency, and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism.

Since the adoption of the third CPSU Program and during its fulfillment our country has moved a long way forward on all avenues of communist building. In the past 25 years important economic and social advances of an objective nature have taken place in it. They required an in-depth analysis, the detailing of current and long-term goals, and and the definition of ways of achieving them and of specific approaches toward the party's organizational, socioeconomic, and ideological activity. The international situation also imposed more detailed aims in the party program.

A clear and precise statement of what the party is seeking and what it is struggling for is also contained in the third CPSU Program in its new edition. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted in his report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is "a program for the planned and all-around improvement of socialism, the further advance of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It is a program of struggle for peace and social progress."

The new edition of the CPSU Program outlines the contours in the economic, social, and political fields and in spiritual life which our society must assume. Through the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development to the achievement of a new qualitative state for soviet society -- that is the formula expressing the thrust of the party's present course.

This formula is also of determining significance for the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through 2000. This document accords with the party's policy demands for the acceleration of economic growth, the simultaneous solution of strategic tasks like the improvement of the people's prosperity, the consolidation of our motherland's economic potential, and the maintenance of its defense might at the proper level.

Everything which is being done in our country, everything the party plans -- everything is for man, for the benefit of man. The party's economic strategy aimed at transformations of a truly historic scale -- the implementation of the new technical modernization of the national economy, its transition to an intensive development footing, and the Soviet economy's scaling of the supreme level of organization and efficiency -- is subordinated to this aim.

The content and orientation of the party's social policy which encompasses the full breadth of man's life -- from his working and daily living conditions, health and leisure to socioclass and national relations -- are determined by the tasks of the country's accelerated development in the interests of people. The party's policy aims regarding the development of our society's political system and the increasingly fuller exercise of the people's socialist self-rule and also in the field of ideological work serve this aim.

The Soviet people are resolving tasks of communist creation in a complex international situation. The main trends of world development are reflected sufficiently precisely in the new edition of the CPSU Program. It gives good guidelines for seeking new approaches toward the solution of vitally important problems and is an integral expression of the Soviet concept of the assertion of peace on earth and of the peoples' social progress and national liberaion. Our party speaks openly of the goals of its international policy and the ways of achieving them. This is a policy based on Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence between the two opposite systems.

Our Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy correctly expresses what the Soviet people recognize, their thoughts, aspirations, and hopes. Confident of the people's support, the party is submitting its precongress documents for universal discussion. The CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out that the main thing that must be ensured in the disucssion process is a businesslike approach and an orientation toward the solution of specific practical questions. It is essential to seek to ensure that meetings and discussions take place in an interesting manner, without ostentation, ballyhoo and excessive organization. All efforts and energy must be concentrated on completing this year and the 5-year plan as a whole with the best results and providing a fitting greeting to the 27th party congress.

The Soviet Armed Forces servicemen are called on to take an even active part in this nationwide patriotic movement. It is important that every day of martial labor and service should be marked by real achievements in combat and political training, in socialist competition, in the consolidation of martial discipline and statutory order, and in the improvement of the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships. The explanation and study of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum will serve the attainment of new successes. Commanders, political organs, and party organizations must prepare well for the discussion of the party's precongress documents, in which the Army and Navy Communists and all servicemen will take part.

The party is advancing to its next congress armed with tremendous historical experience and inextricably linked with the multimillion-strong Soviet people. This indissoluble unity and the wise leadership of Lenin's party are a guarantee of our new victories on the path of communist creation.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON CPSU CC PLENUM

PM171011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Programmatic Goals"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee plenum held 15 October was an event of exceptional importance in the life of the party and all our people.

As has already been reported, the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000, and the changes to the CPSU Rules were submitted for discussion at the Central Committee plenum.

Characterizing the tremendous political significance of these documents, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his report at the Central Committee plenum that they concern our programmatic goals, the key questions of the party's general line and its economic strategy, and the forms and methods of work among the masses at the present extremely complex, crucial phase of history, which is of the nature of a turning point in many respects, both domestically and internationally.

The pivot of all three documents was the detailed concept -- put forward and substantiated by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and then by the conference on questions of scientific and technical progress -- of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and on this basis attaining a new qualitative state of Soviet society. The implementation of this concept, which our party is now putting before the people as it approaches its 27th congress, is intended to ensure a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life for Soviet people in conditions of peace and to reveal still more fully and vividly the potential and advantages of the historically new type of civilization embodied in the socialist system.

In the last 25 years major economic and social changes of an objective nature have taken place in our country. This called for a profound analysis and interpretation of the results of the path traveled, the clarification of current and long-term goals, the defining of ways of achieving those goals, and the elaboration of new approaches to the party's organizational, socioeconomic, and ideological activity. The international situation also required all-around consideration.

Life has confirmed the correctness of the basic content of the third Party Program, in fulfilling which our country has progressed far in all avenues of communist building. The basic theoretical and political tenets of the third program are therefore retained in the new edition, which testifies to the continuity in the development of the party's theory and programmatic directives and its lofty sense of responsibility for theoretical conclusions and political ssessments. At the same time consistency and continuity of theory, M.S. Gorbachev said at the plenum, necessarily presupposes its creative development and its enrichment with principled tenets in accordance with historical experience, experience which makes it possible in new conditions and at a new stage to present better and more accurately the ways of improving socialism and achieving our programmatic goal -- communism.

The present edition of the third Party Program, it was noted unanimously at the CPSU Central Committee plenum is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and proceeds on the basis that there is not and cannot be a sharp dividing line between the two phases of the single process of communist formation and that the growth of socialism into communism is determined by the objective laws of society's development, any attempts to run ahead and impose communist principles without taking account of the level of society's material and spiritual maturity, as experience shows, are doomed to failure, just as excessive slowness in implementing transformations for which the time is ripe and in resolving new tasks is impermissible.

The program contains a realistic analysis of the processes taking place within the country and in the world arena and gives a clear, detailed characterization of the strategic avenues of the work of the party, the Soviet state, and all the people.

The new edition of the program gives a more detailed characterization of socialism's historic achievements and advantages as a higher phase of mankind's progress than capitalism, and sketches the contours in the economic, social, and political spheres and in spiritual life which our society should acquire as a result of its implementation. Being oriented toward the decisive role of the economy in society's development, the program defines the party's economic strategy in the light of the further deepening of the scientific and technical revolution and directs it toward transformations on a really historic scale.

Considerably more attention is devoted to the social sphere. The party's social policy is regarded as a powerful means of accelerating the country's economic development and boosting the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness and as an important factor for society's political stability, and molding of the new person, and the establishment of the socialist way of life. Fundamental significance is attached to questions of the development of the political system of Soviet society and the increasingly full implementation of socialist self-government by the people.

The resolution of the tasks of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development is also linked organically with the program directives in the sphere of ideological work, which are aimed at educating people in Marxist-Leninist ideas, educating them through truthful words and real actions, combining political enlightenment and ideological influence with ever wider participation by the working people in the resolution of economic and social questions and the management of the state and of production and public affairs.

The basic trends in world development are also reflected relatively fully in the new edition of the Party Program. On the basis of a profound analysis of these processes, and important conclusion is drawn on the need to seek new approaches to the resolution of vitally important problems in the context of the tremendous diversity of social and political forces operating in the world arena and to realistically take into account their interests, which sometimes coincide and sometimes conflict. The new edition of the program is an integrated expression of our concept of the establishment of world peace, social progress, and national liberation for the peoples.

The program's provisions took practical shape in the draft Basic Guidelines examined by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which translate the party's directives into the language of concrete plan targets in relation to such a crucial stage in the program's implementation as the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000. Work on the draft Basic Guidelines required that account be taken of the totality of objective factors which influence the pace, proportions, and efficiency of the national economy, and that the force of inertia, old ways of thinking, and adherence to the extensive system of economic management be overcome.

A fundamental and important feature of the plans outlined is the fact that in the new 5-year plan the growth of national income and output from all sectors of material production will for the first time be secured wholly on the basis of increased labor productivity. On the basis of the marked reduction in materials-intensiveness planned for the 5-year period, the task is set of turning savings into a decisive source of satisfying the national economy's requirements for additional material resources.

The restructuring of the economy and the concentration of capital investments in priority avenues of national economic development will be carried out more energetically and purposefully than in the past. The main emphasis will be on the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. There will be accelerated development of machine building and the chemical, electronic, and electrical equipment industries. The production of the latest generations of machines and equipment and the use of progressive materials and technologies will be extended. All this should ensure a marked shift in the direction of efficiency as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan. And in the next 15 years as a whole, it is planned to create an economic potential approximately equal in scale to that accumulated in all the preceding years of Soviet power, to almost double national income and the volume of industrial production, and to increase labor productivity by 130-150 percent. There will make it possible to double the volume of resources channeled into satisfying people's needs.

But is a radical turn in this direction is to take place, it was stressed at the Central Committee Plenum, we must not slacken our efforts: we must conduct still more active work to improve planning, administration, and economic management methods, improve organization, and strengthen discipline and responsibility in all sectors, and develop the masses' creative initiative in every way.

The lofty new demands on the level of party leadership also dictate the need for new approaches to all aspects of party work, as is reflected in the draft changes to the CPSU Rules. Their fundamental essence lies, on the one hand, in the further expansion of intraparty democracy and the development of the initiative and activeness of communists in all party organizations, especially primary organizations, and on the other hand in enhancing their sense of responsibility for the resolution of common tasks. The rules specify the basic principles of party leadership of state and public organizations.

The party Central Committee plenum approved the draft new edition of the CPSU program prepared by the CPSU Central Committee commission, the draft changes to the CPSU rules prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Devleopment of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, adopting the decision to publish these documents in the press for discussion in the party, in labor collectives, and among the broadest strata of the country's population.

Large-scale direct consultation by the party with the people, on the most important questions of the economy and policy is a crucial stage in preparations for the 27th party congress. "The most important thing we must ensure in the discussion process," M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "is a businesslike purposeful approach to the resolution of concrete, practical questions."

"We must ensure that meetings and discussions are useful, without ostentation, excess fuss, or excessive organization. Leading party, state, and economic cadres must take the most active, direct part.

"The center of all the work to study and clarify the precongress documents must be the labor collective and its primary components -- the sector and the team, the livestock unit and the laboratory. It is important to ensure that every Soviet person understands well the party's programmatic goals and tasks and the meaning of its domestic and foreign policy and knows how to link his own daily work to them."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions have been greeted with approval and enthusiasm by Soviet people. All their thoughts and efforts, all their energy are now directed toward completing this year and the 5-year plan as a whole with the best possible results and greeting the 27th congress of our Leninist party in a fitting manner.

POLITBURO OUTLINES PROCEDURE FOR DISCUSSING CPSU PROGRAM

LD172027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] In fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee's October 1985 plenum the CPSU Central Committee Politburo laid down at its routine meeting the procedure for the discussion, dissemination, and elucidation of the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU Program, and alterations in the party rules, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the Years 1986-90 and in the Period up to the Year 2000.

It was stressed that all the measures to elucidate and disseminate these key political documents should be of a specific and businesslike nature and be conducted in a well-organized and meaningful way, without ostentation and a hullabaloo, and with the active involvement of communists and non-party members. Party committees are instructed to focus attention on the issues of developing the economy, intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technological progress, increasing conditions of economizing, enhancing organization and discipline, and radically improving the style of work and the ideological, political and moral education of people.

It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of labor collectives on the unconditional fulfilling of state plans and socialist pledges for 1985, on the mobilization of all available reserves in order to ensure the organized and vigorous entry into the new 12th 5-Year Plan and to mark worthily the 27th CPSU Congress. The discussion and elucidation of pre-congress documents should facilitate the further rally of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, the deep understanding by working people of the tasks and prospects of improving all aspects of life in socialist society.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to improve the management of machine-building industries has been adopted. In this decisions, drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee's April 1985 Plenum on the matters of improving administration of the national economy, the forming of a bureau of the USSR Council of Ministers on machine-building in the form of a permanently working organ of government is envisaged.

The bureau's most important tasks are to manage the machine-building complex, to raise the level of coordination in the work of the machine-building industries, to make machine-building production a highly-developed base for technical progress, to pursue a unified scientific-technical policy, and to develop cooperation in the sphere of machine-building further with the CEMA member countries. The Council of Ministers machine-building bureau has been invested with the right within the limits of its jurisdiction to adopt government instructions, whose implementation will be obligatory for ministries and departments, to examine the drafts of annual and 5-year plans and in accordance with established procedure to reallocate material resources necessary for the meeting of plan targets.

The Politburo approved measures to raise the economic accountability of industrial ministries, supply bodies, associations and enterprises for nonfulfillment of delivery plans, and of transport organizations for nonfulfillment of plans for freight transportation.

These measures are aimed at the establishment of stricter order in relations between suppliers and consumers of products and at the escalation of sanctions for the violation of contractual relations and the use of products for purposes which were not intended.

After discussing the question of the further development of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and associations, the Politburo upheld proposals aimed at improving the supply of material-technical resources, seeds, planting stock and young pedigree stock to this category of farms. A proposal of the USSR Council of Ministers was approved on the adoption of a model statute [prmiernoye polozheniye] for subsidiary farms.

The Politburo examined and approved the results of talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The in-depth exchange of views on the problems of the international situation and bilateral relations, which was held during the talks confirmed the existence of significant opportunities for the expansion of multilateral Soviet-Libyan cooperation, based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and respect for one another.

The documents which were signed during the visit including the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation, will provide a firm basis for the further strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which meet the interests of the two countries and the interests of Soviet-Arab friendship.

A report from Comrade Gromyko on talks held at the USSR Supreme Soviet with delegations of the Japanese parliament and the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies was approved.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered some other questions relating to economic policy and relations with foreign countries, and adopted appropriate decisions.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PLAN FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY OUTLINED

LD142233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Interview with Vladimir Listov, USSR Minister of the Chemical Industry, by unnamed correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Listov] Chemicalization of the national economy is playing an important role in the gigantic work developed by the party on intensifying the country's economy. The use of chemical materials and technology considerably raises the efficiency of the whole public production sector. Let us take one characteristic example: 1 metric ton of plastics replaces, on the average, 6 metric tons of metal. Concurrently, four times less energy is consumed for its production than in producing 1 metric ton of steel and six times less than in the production of aluminum.

Chemistry releases natural products and even people's labor. It creates materials with new preset properties, protects metals from corrosion, and protects the environment. Chemical materials and products are used today in all sectors of the economy. They have firmly entered everyday life of the Soviet family.

The importance of the chemical industry is also testified to by the fact that it occupies an important place in tackling all socioeconomic programs: the food program for the development of consumer goods and the services sphere. In his speech at the June conference of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of our party, called the chemicalization of the national economy an urgent demand of our time. The comprehensive program for the chemicalization of the national economy for the period up to the year 2000 is a new, historic milestone in the development of the domestic chemical industry. This program was examined and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

[Question] Vladimir Vladimirovich, please give your comments on this decision.

[Listov] For the first time in many years comprehensive measures in the sphere of chemicalization have been worked out and adopted. Also, these measures have been closely coordinated with all sectors of the economy. The program is, so to speak, a single mechanism which must work for the entire national economy. An increase in the production of plastics, synthetic resins, chemical fibers and thread, mineral fertilizers, and modern kinds of plastics, is envisaged by the year 2000. It is planned to increase the production of durable consumer goods for cultural and domestic use [tovary kulturno-bytovogo i khozyastvennogo naznacheniya]. Development of low-volume chemistry will be the subject of a special program. Such a tempo will be conducive to accelerating the development of the agroindustrial complex, machine-building and instrument-making, the medical industry, building and transportation, and widening the range and raising the quality of consumer goods.

The chemicalization program is a major document not only for the country's chemical workers. It permeates all sectors of the national economy. Chemicalization is a truly nationwide matter.

[Question] Vladimir Vladimirovich, what are the ways of tackling the decision which was adopted?

[Listov] The chemicalization program is becoming a handbook for chemical workers, gives precise directions, and what is important, ways and means of achieving the lofty goal.

It is planned to improve the use of the production potential which has already been created, to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology, to set out on a course toward reconstructing and technically re-equipping, automating, and mechanizing production facilities, reducing the share of manual labor, and raising the quality of output. With a view to further increasing the production of chemical output, it is planned to allocate considerable funds for the creation of new capacities and also for housing construction and the construction of social and cultural amenities and public utilities for workers in the chemical industry. These prospects cannot fail to inspire they are giving workers in this industry new strength in the struggle for fulfilling the high pledges taken in hor of the 27th Congress of our party.

POLITBURO DECISION ON NONFERROUS METALLURGY VIEWED

LD140628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has examined, at one of its regular meetings, the issue of measures to ensure priority development of the raw-material base of nonferrous metallurgy and the lifting of its technological level during the years 1986-1990. At the microphone is Rostislav Ivanovich (Semigin), head of the Mining Directorate [as heard] of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy:

[Semigin] Scores of ministries and all the republics in which enterprises belonging to our industry as situated have been broughtinto action in the implementation of this decision, which is vitally necessary for nonferrous metallurgy. The issues being solved by the decision are, first and foremost, the strengthening of the raw-material base, which is the foundation for the production; the introductin of new transportation systems; the use of processes which save resources and of systems which observe the ecological balance in nature; and the integrated use of mineral resources.

Transport is the basic issue in mining production. The following types of transport are to be envisaged in the open-cast workings: cyclical, continuous-flow conveyor transport; pneumatic pipeline transport; and pneumatic container transport. I would say that this is the number-one issue for mining production. In underground workings the use of production systems involving the filling of worked-out space will grow to a greater extent, which will make it possible to extract the ore to the fullest possible extent and to preserve the surface against caving. Overburden rock will start to be used in ever greater quantities as building material.

There are plans for new types of equipment to be introduced in the enrichment factories; powerful crushing mills, flotation machines, and new reactants which will make it possible to improve the extraction of the metals contained in the ores and to increase the number of metals extracted. Every hundredth part of 1 percent becomes millions of rubles for the national economy.

In the field of nonferrous metallurgy great importance is attached to waste-free technology, in the utilization of the off-gasses, the processing of spoil heaps, the use of secondary e resources, and the development of methods of treating the raw material that are new in principle. The tasks are enormous, and carrying them out will make it possible to give the country greater quantities of the nonferrous metals that are so necessary for the national economy.

MINISTER EXAMINES W. SIBERIA OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT

PM161055 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 41, Oct 85 (Signed to Press 8 Oct 85) p 10

[Interview with V.A. Brezhnev, USSR minister of transport construction, under the rubric "Western Siberia: Promblems of Comprehensive Development": "Transport Construction Projects in the Oil and Gas Complex"]

[Text] In the published interview V.A. Brezhnev, USSR minister of transport construction, replies to a question from the editorial board about the measures being adopted by the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the comprehensive development of the oil and gas industry in Western Siberia.

[Brezhnev] In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the volume of work carried out by our subdivisions in Western Siberia is to increase by approximately 70 percent. Despite even more complex hydrogeological and cryological conditions the time allocated for the construction of projects will have to be reduced. New oil and gas deposits in remote areas must be provided with reliable communication routes.

New railroads and second and spur tracks in Western Siberia will be commissioned during the 5-year period. Construction completion is planned on the main highway from Yamburg to Urengoy and on other highways. Reconstruction of the Sverdlovsk, Tyumen highway and construction of access roads to deposits on the Yamal peninsula will begin. Construction of eight new airfields at oil and gas extraction centers will get under way. On orders from the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry more than 4,000 meters of wharf frontage are to be built at river ports. The volume of hydraulic deposition [gidronamyv] of soil will increase by 60 percent.

A special difficulty is presented by the envisaged substantial increase in contract work beyond the Arctic Circle in Tyumen Oblast. The construction of a 530km railroad providing access to deposits on the Yamal peninsula which is planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan is unprecedented in world practice as regards conditions and time schedule. Consequently there are no normative documents. Everything will have to be done from scratch. It is simply impossible to implement these tasks using ordinary methods. All this demands that we adopt a fundamentally new approach to the solution of a whole series of engineering, technical, and organizational questions. For some of these questions we are simply unprepared.

First, the transport construction production base is not sufficiently developed and the capacities of our construction and installation organizations are inadequate. Second, delays in the commissioning of housing and of cultural and consumer facilities make it difficult to stem cadre turnover and to ensure the establishment of stable labor collectives. And third, the sector's science is in debt to the builders because it did not attend in time, to issues which are now of paramount importance.

The criticism leveled at construction workers at the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast party economic aktiv conference in September fully applies also to the Ministry of Transport Construction, although our subdivision are fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets in Western Siberia on the whole successfully. We no longer have the right to measure achievements by an old yardstick, as it were. What has been achieved can be assessed objectively only bearing in mind the future.

In order to achieve a higher construction rate, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized at the conference in Tyumen, we must return once again to the question of providing construction workers with the essential equipment and of expanding the scale of work to improve the living and above all the housing conditions of the construction workers themselves. Most important conclusions have been drawn from the results of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast party and economic aktiv at the Ministry of Transport Construction Projects and within its apparatus.

In cooperation with scientists, our designers have developed a whole series of highly efficient, specialized machines and mechanisms which equal the best foreign models. Unfortunately they are being produced at our repair and machine building plants in very limited quantities.

Recently it has proved possible, in cooperation with the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, to resolve a whole series of important questions relating to production sharing in the manufacture of machinery. This will lead to a substantial increase in output and consequently, be reflected positively in West Siberian construction workers' higher labor productivity.

At the same time obsolete equipment was being produced in our sector until quite recently. A few days ago I visited the Ministry of Transport Construction planning and design bureau. A pointed and principled discussion with designers took place. I believe that things will go well now.

Think tank-type action groups have been established in the ministry which include scientists, designers, planners, and production workers whose task it is to act as "troubleshooters" in swiftly resolving problems. This way of dealing with complex tasks has already produced positive results.

Specific measures to accelerate the development of the transport construction production base in Western Siberia have been outlined. Specific areas, executors, and responsible people have been specified, by order, within the ministry. In particular, a combine for the production of portable homes and joinery goods will be built in Pechora, and a plant for the production of prefabricated components for modular housing construction in the same city will be expanded. At the Chekhovskiy plant for bridge unit components, capacities for the production of 200,000 square meters of lightweight metal components per annum will be created specifically for the purpose of industrializing the construction of transport projects.

A plant will be built with a capacity of 200,000 cubic meters of ferroconcrete slabs per annum at Kharp settlement. In Vorkuta, the villages of Kortchayevo and Noyabrskoye, and the cities of Labytnangi and Nadym enterprises for servicing and repairing construction machinery and a number of other production facilities are to be built.

Steps are being taken to reinforce existing construction and installation organizations and to establish new ones. True, this will require a considerable increase in the workforce, which will aggravate the already strained situation as regards housing and sociocultural facilities. We must find ways to solve this problem.

The problems of the Yamal peninsula are causing much concern. Planning and construction conditions differ sharply from the conditions we encountered in the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad and even at Yamburg. In the Yamal peninsula there is virtually no hardcore needed to fill road beds. The local ice-saturated sands and loams are three-parts ice and highly saline. Documentation about the permafrost and forecasts about its state in this area are lacking, and consequently measures to preserve it have not been defined.

At the same time the utilization of the permafrost conditions in the construction of bridges and embankments for railroads and motorway and the preservation of the permafrost throughour the period of exploitation of these structures would substantially reduce the volume of work, material-intensiveness, labor-intensiveness, and construction periods. The assistance of the USSR Academy of the Sciences is absoutely essential here.

Another important question in which proper persistance has not been shown in time is the introduction of a number of high-efficiency materials and technologies. Techniques have been developed with the conditions of the Tyumen North in mind for the construction of road beds using geotextile materials and foam plastic and polymer film heat insulation layers. This makes it possible to use the local soils and reduce the volume of earth-moving work by one-fourth.

Transport construction workers will do everything in their power to ensure that the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution for the construction of transport projects are fullfilled on or ahead of time.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES 'VAST' DAMAGE TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

LD172048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From the "Vremta" newscast; unidentified correspondent's video report from the area of the 13 October earthquake in Tajikistan]

[Text] The subterranean elements caused the deaths of tens of people. The damage caused to the national economy is vast. Emergency rescue and restoration work is now in its 3d day. During these di fficult days the comradeship and fraternity of Soviet people are particularly strongly in evidence. Soviet people are working together to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. Great help is being given by servicemen and specialized units of rescue workers. Owing to energetic measures normal water and power supplies have been laid on for the town of Kayrakkumand Gafurov. But very many urgent and important tasks still lie ahead.

Many multistory houses stand empty in Kayrakkum. They are in a dangerous state and the people are out on the street. There are still not enough even temporary tents for many people. The earthquake gave an object lesson. No construction must be done in the republic without account having to be taken of the degree of seismic risk for each locality. It may be said that the whole country has come to the aid of the regions that have suffered. Construction materials a re arriving: everyone is being provided with essential goods. The working people of the regions that have suffered are displaying dignity and fortitude, bearing the temporary difficulties with courage. [Video shows buildings lying in ruins, rescue workers carrying a stretcher covered with a white sheet, furniture piled up in the streets outside six-story buildings; some of which have collapsed; people apparently living in the streets; wooden planks being carried by motorcycle, bread rolls being distributed]

Aid Sent to Disaster Sites

GF171248 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Leninabad Oblast workers in the Tajik SSR are demonstrating their response to the natural disaster caused by an earthquake in various ways. In moving at oblast level to remove the results of the earthquake, the oblast party committee and the oblast soviet executive committee have drawn up a plan to extend immediate aid to Kayrakkum town and to Khodzha Rayon which have suffered most from the tremor. All factories, organizations, and establishments in Leninabad and in the other parts of the oblast are sending aid to the places that were affected by the natural disaster. The officials of construction, transportation, medical, and general nourishment organizations, and communal establishments have begun sending technical equipment, experts, and construction materials to the tremor-stricken regions.